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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1861.

☞ We publish this morning the Report of the Committee of Thirty-three. The Report is able and conciliatory. We trust it will serve at least to facilitate a speedy and rightful adjustment of our troubles. "In the terms of the plan proposed by Mr. Crittenden, or Mr. Rice, or Mr. Corwin," says the National Intelligencer, "there are surely the materials out of which may be constructed a basis of adjustment that shall save the country from the total ruin with which it is menaced. Let not Northern apathy strike hands with Southern violence in precipitating the overthrow of the Republic, but let the patriotic of all sections join heart and hand in constant and earnest efforts to stay the progress of the feud which is plaguing the whole land, groaning under present evils made only more portentous by the omens of still direr calamities, held in store for States divided, discordant, and belligerent." In this appeal we fervently unite.

☞ There is certainly an extensive and a growing feeling in the non-slaveholding States in favor of an amicable adjustment of the existing troubles and the preservation or restoration of the Union, yet very little of the feeling appears to be manifested by a majority of Republican organs in that section. We believe that the organs are behind the masses in liberality and patriotism.

We can assure all in the North whom it may concern that their section is no doubt as deeply interested as any other in the preservation of the integrity of the Union. Certainly they must, by this time, have seen clear evidence, that, if there is to be a permanent disruption of the American Union, the Border Slave States will either go off with the South, however deeply they might deprecate the seeming necessity of such a movement, or make a portion of a Central Confederacy. In either case, the District of Columbia, the National Capitol, and all the magnificent National Buildings would be lost to the Northern Confederacy, which would have to inaugurate a seat of government elsewhere.

Unquestionably there are many aspects of the case far more important than this, but surely our Northern brethren had better exhibit something of a spirit of conciliation and compromise than have themselves driven from a seat of government consecrated by ten thousand patriotic and glorious associations.

MR. YANCEY.—We have seen in the Louisville Courier a characteristic letter from Wm. L. Yancey, denying our recent statement in regard to the Knights of the Golden Circle, and saying that he does not believe we had the authority for our statement that we professed to have. We answer that a highly distinguished professional gentleman of this city, whose integrity nobody ever doubted, called upon us for the express purpose of communicating to us the facts we published, which he said he knew to be facts.

Mr. Yancey's denials and assertions pass for nothing with us. No reliance should be placed upon the personal veracity of a notorious and most pestilent traitor. The man who has been living for at least ten years in the habitual violation of his solemn oath—the oath of allegiance—has no right to expect his word to pass current among mankind.

☞ Our old friend the Hon. Jere Clemens voted at last, in the Alabama Convention, in favor of the Ordinance of Secession, but he announced at the same time that he would vote against it if he did not know its defeat to be impossible. He spoke most feelingly of the star-spangled banner, which had been a beacon to his eyes upon the field of battle and of glory, and confessed that he wept when he saw it hauled down and replaced with the flag of Alabama. Jere is as brave a man as ever wed, but we believe that his eyes will again be misty and that his true heart and his true hand will falter if ever he shall find himself commanded by the authorities of his State to strike for the humiliation of the hallowed banner he has so loved.

☞ It appears that the Convention of Georgia, like those of South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, graciously decides, whilst withdrawing from the Union, to have the U. S. Government carry her mails for her at its own expense. This is certainly pretty sharp practice. Would a refusal on the part of the Federal Government be regarded by the seceding States as an act of rebellion? Would it be thought punishable as treason to the sovereignty of South Carolina & Co?

☞ The men who to-day are the most exultant, the most jubilant over Disunion or the prospect of it, are the Garrison and Wendell Phillips Abolitionists. They are incomparably louder and more boisterous in their glee than Yancey and Keitt and Rhett have ever dreamed of being. They will gladly participate in any festival which the Cotton State politicians may get up in honor of the revolution. Shall they not have tickets of invitation?

☞ Gov. Pickens publishes a notification in the New York papers, that all trading vessels, not having United States troops or munitions on board, are invited to Charleston. Such vessels will no doubt be mighty likely to seek a port where all the light-houses have been darkened, all the buoys removed, and the hulks of old ships sunk in the channel to obstruct navigation.

☞ The Secessionists take the Federal Government's fortifications by force, capture its revenue cutters by force, drive away its transport ships, seize its arsenals, arms and ammunition by force, and then cry aloud about the atrociousness of the idea of the employment *of force* between the Federal Government and themselves!

☞ When we see how many of the persons whom in years past we have denounced are going nobly for the Union, and how many of those whom we have praised are going bitterly against it, we are almost half tempted to resolve that we will never denounce or praise anybody else as long as we live.

☞ The Charleston papers advertise for a drummer. Can't the Kentucky secessionists spare them one?

☞ Alabama has declared for Secession, but that portion of the State called North Alabama makes the most vehement opposition to it. Is North Alabama to be coerced? Isn't Secession revolution, and doesn't the right of revolution belong as much to the people of a section of a State as it does to the people of a whole State?

☞ We are by no means sure that South Carolina isn't at heart exceedingly anxious to be coerced into the Union. Perhaps, reader, you have heard of the boy who cried desperately because his mother didn't whip him and make him eat his dinner.

We have no doubt that we can safely announce that Mississippi as a free, sovereign, and independent State has taken her rank among the nations of the earth.—*Vicksburg Sun, Jan. 10.*

Oh, yes, and what a tremendous show she makes by the side of such inferior nations of the earth as Great Britain, France, Russia, and Austria.

☞ The members of the Indiana Legislature are discussing the affairs of the country. Let them but endorse the Crittenden compromise or some other just plan of settlement, and the hues of the rainbow will begin to gleam on the dark clouds that now overhang us.

☞ Our Kentucky Secessionists can find no United States forts or armories to seize, but why don't they make a descent upon the Newport Barracks? Are they not ashamed to be behind their cotton States brethren?

☞ A paragraph of the Cincinnati Commercial in relation to Gov. Pickens's seizure upon the money in the Charleston sub-treasury is headed "Pickens and Stealings."

☞ South Carolina decided to go out of the Union by herself without any co-operation. She deserves to be left to fight her battles by herself without any co-operation.

☞ Mississippi having seceded, we advise her to adopt the pelican flag, for ornithologists describe that bird as having a large, wide, and very much depressed bill.

☞ We hope our good friend Mississippi won't let Great Britain hear that she is out of the Union. Britain might make her pay those repudiated bonds.

☞ The military at Charleston have at length shot and killed a man, but he was one of their own men. That's a rather inauspicious beginning.

☞ We asked South Carolina to stand by us in the Union, and she wouldn't. She expects us to stand by her out of the Union, and we shall not.

☞ South Carolina thinks the garrison in Fort Sumter an insult to her. But it seems the insult is not to be *withdrawn.*

☞ Men in these times exhaust all their strength and zeal in getting office, and so have none for the discharge of its duties.

☞ Kentucky fought for the whole Union in the war of 1812. Let her fight for the whole Union in the war of 1861.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR NEAR NEW ALBANY.—A very mysterious affair occurred in the vicinity of New Albany on Monday night last. The Ledger says that, about ten o'clock that night, Mr. John Stewart, who lives in Clark county, near the boundary line of Floyd and Clark, had occasion to visit New Albany for a physician on urgent business. Just before he reached the bridge above town, he passed a buggy, which seemed to be standing still, and as he advanced a few rods he was saluted by the cries of a woman, who hallooed with an earnest and clear voice, saying: "Stranger, for God's sake take me out of this buggy. This man intends to kill me." He started toward the vehicle, and a pistol or gun was snapped at him. As he was unarmed, he concluded not to risk his life, and started on his journey. The woman again screamed for help, and in such an earnest and distressed manner as to warrant the belief that she was in trouble. Mr. Stewart hurried on, and on arriving at the toll-gate, a short distance this side of the bridge, recounted the circumstances to the keeper, Mr. Kite, who started up the road to ascertain the trouble, but was dissuaded from going by the earnest entreaties of his wife. He, however, stood in the road and listened, and heard the sound of a carriage driving over the bridge toward him, and when, as he supposed, midway of the bridge it stopped. But a short time had elapsed when the discharge of firearms was heard, and soon afterward the buggy was driven to the west end of the bridge, where it stopped again a few moments. Mr. Kite, thinking the driver had halted on account of a light that was at the toll-house, went in and extinguished it and returned to his former position. The carriage approached within a short distance of the gate and turned directly around and was driven off in the opposite direction at a brisk speed. It is pretty certain the woman was not in the buggy after the report of the pistol, as no noise was heard, and it is reasonable to believe that, had any one been in distress, they would have made an alarm while passing the toll-gate. The supposition is that the woman was shot and thrown into the creek, and the murderer being fearful of being met by Mr. Stewart or some one else, thought it safest to return the way he came.

☞ The people of Montgomery county, Tennessee, met at Clarksville on the 14th inst. The object of those who got up the meeting was to procure the passage of Secession resolutions. Much speaking was done on both sides and a series of resolutions was adopted by an overwhelming majority, substantially identical with the resolutions adopted by the two Conventions in this city on the 8th of January.

☞ The citizens of Carondelet, Mo., held a meeting on the 17th inst. to consider the condition of the Union. The Disunionists made a dash to take possession of the meeting, but failed utterly. Strong Union resolutions were adopted and three rousing cheers given for the Union unconditionally.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPUDIATION.—Having violated all her Constitutional obligations, South Carolina has now repudiated all her honest debts. A bill has passed both houses of her Legislature declaring all debts to citizens of non-slaveholding States null and void.

☞ Rev. Dr. Parsons has been appointed to the Agency of the American Bible Society for Southern Kentucky. He will enter upon his duties at once. d&w

☞ Wm. Kay, Esq., is our authorized agent at Woodville, Ballard county, Ky.

MISSISSIPPI SECESSION.—We copy the following from the Natchez Courier of the 11th instant. Every State that secedes will soon see cause to mourn the act in bitterness and tears:

The Secession ordinance was received yesterday with almost unanimous disapproval and condemnation. "Hasty," "ill judged," "wrong," "too terms generally applied to it. Our citizens, generally, felt that the Convention had sacrificed everything, and obtained nothing.

The Free Trader yesterday announced that in honor of the event bells would be rung, cannon fired, and an illumination would occur with fireworks.

To the credit of the city we mention that none of these things took place. No bells were rung, no cannon were fired, no fireworks were set off, and no house was illuminated.

Sadness and gloom, instead of rejoicing, marked both day and night.

BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following table will show the condition of the banks of the United States on the first of January for the past three years:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number of banks....	1,284	1,290	1,292
Branches.....	126	147	170
Do. banks & branches.....	1,410	1,470	1,562
RESOURCES.			
Loans and discounts	$682,165,000	$667,188,000	$691,945,000
Stocks.....	62,935,000	67,565,000	74,564,000
Real estate.....	28,755,000	25,906,000	30,792,000
Other investments	6,666,000	12,136,000	11,124,000
Due by other banks	88,062,000	78,344,000	87,125,.00
Notes of other banks	22,447,000	18,858,000	20,502,000
Cash items.....	19,980,000	20,870,000	19,231,000
Specie.....	74,412,000	104,037,000	83,594,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital.....	$384,000,000	$407,976,000	$421,880,000
Circulation.....	155,398,000	192,326,000	207,102,000
Deposits.....	185,000,000	214,000,000	253,761,000
Due to other banks	51,160,000	47,215,000	55,952,000
Other liabilities....	14,164,000	15,048,000	14,861,000

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Clinkinbeard vs Clinkinbeard, Bourbon; affirmed.
Victor vs Troutman, Bourbon; affirmed.
Pickett vs Vimont, Bullitt; reversed.

ORDERS.

Eastham et al vs Wyatt, Rockcastle; petition for modification of opinion filed.
Evans vs Trimble, Montgomery; last word et ux vs O'Rear et ux, Montgomery; Warner vs Magowan, Montgomery; Hampton's adm'r vs Hampton, Montgomery—continued.
Yeaker vs Yeaker, Fayette; Sue's adm'r vs Miles's adm'r, Larue; Griffith vs Fain's adm'r, Harrison; Dunn et al vs Glaze, Harrison; Lavi vs Veach et al, Harrison; Wells dec'd vs same, Harrison; Same vs same, No. 2, Harrison—were submitted on briefs.
Perkins vs Harcourt, Fayette; argued by Judge Robertson for appellant.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Reed's adm'r vs Reed's adm'r, Bracken; affirmed.
Dunn's adm'r vs Glaze, Harrison; affirmed.
Marshall vs Calton, Woodford; reversed.
Lair vs Veach, Harrison; reversed.
Weller vs Franklin Savings Institute, Lou. Ch'y; reversed.

ORDERS.

O'Bannon vs Roper, Fayette; Eastham vs Wyatt, Rockcastle; petitions for rehearing overruled.
Thompson vs Enslin, Lou. Ch'y; time extended until the 26th inst. to file petition for rehearing.
Lyons's heirs vs Mayo's heirs, McCracken; motion by appellee to make rule absolute.
Davidson et al vs Kirtley, Rockcastle; continued.
Bell vs Wall et al, Harrison; Same vs same, No. 2, Harrison; Ogle's ex'r et al vs Ogle et al, Harrison; Berry vs Daugherty, Harrison; Bossler & Co. vs Connelly, Hopkins; Young et al vs Tinsley, Hopkins; Lowry vs Brown & Co., Fayette; were submitted on briefs.
Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Co. vs Rogers, Fayette; argued by Hunt for appellee and by Judge Buck for appellant.

MR. CORWIN'S REPORT FOR THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.—We have already published a brief abstract of the report of the House Pacification Committee, drawn up by Mr. Corwin. We here give the document in full:

In the House on Monday, January 14th, Mr. Corwin, Chairman of the Committee of Thirty-three, submitted the following report:

The Select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the perilous condition of the country, was instructed to report the bills or resolutions adopted by it, with such comments as the Chairman might deem proper.

The terms of the reference was such as to advise the Committee of the magnitude of the subject referred to them, and were regarded as an earnest appeal to their prompt action. By adverting to that part of the President's message referred to the Committee, it will be seen that in his opinion the causes of the present discontents are found in the history of our public affairs, dating back to the year 1835, comprehending the legislative enactments of several States—the agitation of the public mind on the subject of slavery—the improper circulation of papers tending to produce apprehensions of domestic insurrection in the slaveholding States, and the forcible opposition to the execution of the laws of Congress for the recovery of fugitive slaves. The matters here alleged as having given rise to the present disturbed condition of the public mind of the South, are of a character which could only be ascertained by the knowledge of the current history of our politics as exhibited in the newspaper press, or the grounds assumed by the various political parties, and manifested by the votes of the people in electing State and Federal officers.

Publications emanating from the newspaper and periodical press having a tendency to promote domestic insurrections in any of the States, and circulated with that intent, are in the judgment of the Committee highly criminal, and should be so treated by the laws of the several States. The right of free discussion, while it is regarded as absolutely necessary to the maintenance of free government, may be expected in times of great excitement to run into occasional licentiousness. The correction of this evil remains with the State Governments, and the Committee do not doubt that the desired correction will be promptly applied in all cases where the evil shall have attained a formidable aspect, while the just and rational freedom of speech and of the press will be carefully preserved.

The enactment of laws by some of the States tending to oppose or embarrass the execution of the acts of Congress for the recovery of fugitives from labor, has been alleged as a prominent complaint on the part of those States of the Union in which slavery exists. The Committee has been impressed with the belief that this was one of the grievances referred to in the President's message, to which the Southern States attached great importance. The resolves of popular assemblies in Southern States—the addresses of speakers to Southern audiences—the frequent and earnest reference to it by the press of the South, as a great and flagrant violation of the Constitution, and the fraternal relations of the free to the slave States—the denunciation to those laws by Southern members of Congress in both branches of the National Legislature for the last three or four years—have together given to this subject great, and, in the judgment of the Committee, undue importance.

With whatever intent or design such laws may have been enacted in any State, they cannot be regarded as having had, in effect, the purpose of obstructing the recapture of fugitives from labor. The laws of the United States, for the recovery of fugitive slaves, are executed exclusively by the United States Courts, and commissioners appointed by them. As a consequence, it follows that any State law which offers any obstacle to the full and perfect execution of the laws of the United States, would be void and of no effect whatever, and would be so declared by the United States Courts and Commissioners. Such laws, if any there be, are therefore incompetent to do any mischief whatever to any one concerned in the recapture of a fugitive slave, and, at most, can be considered only as an opposition to a law which some of the States regard as containing provisions dangerous to the rights of free persons residing within their limits. Whilst, therefore, the Committee have not been able to perceive that the State laws complained of can really affect the rights or interests of the Southern people or States, yet from an anxious desire to conciliate the feelings as well as to protect the interests of our fellow-citizens of the South, the Committee have respectfully requested all non-slaveholding States carefully to revise their legislative acts and repeal all laws which come in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, or with the laws enacted by Congress for the recapture of fugitives from labor, and have submitted a resolution to that effect for the adoption of the House.

We have been with satisfaction that the Governors of several States, within the last week, have brought the subject to the notice of their respective Legislatures and recommended action in accordance with the views of the Committee. We entertain no doubt that the feelings as well as the interests of all the non-slaveholding States will continue to effect the great object so much to be desired—the restoration of mutual respect and confidence between all parts of the Union. The Committee deemed it incumbent on them in connection with the foregoing subject to revise to some extent the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitives from labor. After the most careful investigation they have framed an amendment to the existing laws, which it is believed will much improve them.

The law of 1850 was supposed to contain a provision which positively required any citizen who might be called on for that purpose, to aid the owner of a fugitive or his agent, or the Marshal of the United States, in searching for and capturing such fugitive, whether forcible resistance was apprehended or not. This idea, whether well or ill-founded, has, to a very great extent, become the popular belief in many of the States, and in the opinion of the Committee has had the effect to render the law distasteful and offensive. It is obvious that such belief would operate to cripple the efficiency of the law, and to some extent prevent its prompt and peaceful execution where that belief prevailed. It is reasonable to suppose that this objectionable provision, believed to be a part of the law, has given rise to much of that opposition to it so much complained of by the South.

The second section of the bill presented by the Committee will, it is believed, relieve the law from all objections of that kind, and tend materially to its easy and speedy execution—thus improving its efficiency as a remedy by making it more acceptable to the people amongst whom it is to be enforced, and by whose aid, in case of forcible resistance, it is to be made effectual.

The provisions of the first section of the bill, it is believed, will secure the fugitive (if he alleges he is free) a fair and impartial trial, more certainly than the law as it now stands. The Committee believe that this uncertainty as to the fate of one arrested as a fugitive has given rise to the few instances known to us of forcible resistance to the law. The further objection to the present law has undoubtedly stimulated, in most instances, the enactment of what are called "Personal Liberty Bills" in some of the States. It should be borne in mind that the objection urged by the Northern people are not to the law for the recovery of fugitives who really owe labor, but those who are founded in the belief that the present law may and does permit the seizure of persons who are free, and subjects them to servitude contrary to both law and right. The Committee believe it to be unjust to the free States to assert that any considerable number of persons in those States are opposed to the reclamation of persons who, by the laws of any State, owe labor or service to any other. If any such class exists, it is that known as Abolitionists. This class asserts its opposition to the Constitution, because it does authorize the pursuit and re-capture of fugitive slaves. In whatever light the persons composing this class may be regarded, it is certain that their numbers are so small that no danger can arise to the Constitution or the rights of any portion of the Union from their peculiar opinions or their modes of commending them to the general public.

It is certainly true, that this class does not act with any of the great political parties of the day, and that its chief leaders and most talented orators have strenuously opposed to the Republican party in the late Presidential contest, and denounced it and its doctrine in bitter and unsparing terms. The great mistake which is now engaging the public mind to the wildest excesses, consists in confounding that class of men known as Abolitionists with the great mass of the Republican party of the North and West.

Similar to this and growing out of it, is a belief which seems to have obtained credence very generally in the South, that the people of the non-slaveholding States, having succeeded in electing a President, entertain a secret design to accumulate political power in both branches of Congress, until through Congressional action it will abolish slavery in the States where it may then exist. How this purpose would be accomplished we are not informed. This prediction has been poured forth of excited multitudes from the mouths of popular orators, and placed before their eyes in the pages of partisan presses, until in the Southern mind it seems to have assumed the form of a palpable fact. The party charged with this purpose, when it met in Convention at Chicago to nominate its candidates, declared its doctrine on this point in the following words:

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

Notwithstanding the preposterous character of this idea, the Committee have deemed the belief in it, in some portions of the South, sufficiently important to demand a notice at this time.

That nothing possible should be left unattempted by the Committee in order to remove all such impressions, they have prepared and submit an amendment to the Constitution, whereby any power to interfere with slavery in the States, is forever denied to Congress, until every State in the Union, by its individual action, shall consent to its exercise. They entertain a confident belief that this amendment will be approved by the number of States required by the Constitution to secure its adoption. If this shall not secure slavery in the States against the probability of interference by the General power, we are wholly incapable of conceiving any form of Constitutional guarantee which will satisfy those who demand such security in their minds.

The Committee are well aware that the frequent agitation of slavery in political contests has given rise, in the minds of many, to fearful forebodings of dissolution. It has undoubtedly so operated much to the present alienation of feeling between the Northern and Western, and Southern and Southwestern States. Investigations into the rightfulness or policy of what is properly called forced labor, when conducted by thoughtful and discreet minds in calm temper—guided by the laws of sound, moral, and political philosophy—could scarcely be attended with danger to the peace of society, and might be productive of much good.

It is equally true that discussion touching the Constitutional powers of the Federal Government and the power of States over the subject of slavery, when properly conducted, would have the effect to elicit truth rather than to endanger public tranquillity. But when this subject is brought into the arena of party politics, our experience has shown that it too frequently falls to attain the desired end without disturbing to a dangerous extent the harmony and good will between the sections of the Republic.

The truth of this remark will be fully shown by a brief reference to our history. In 1821, Missouri was admitted as a Slave State, and Slavery at the same time prohibited in all of the Territory lying north of latitude 36° 30'. At that time so great was the agitation that men not at all prone to regard imaginary in the light of real danger entertained serious fears for the stability of the Government. The public mind, however, became calm, and yielding to the suggestions of true patriotism, harmony was restored and public prosperity advanced with its usual rapid steps.

The next event which brought the subject of Slavery into public consideration, was the annexation of Texas. The Presidential election of 1844 was made to turn almost entirely upon this single question. The great majority of the people of the Free States were much dissatisfied with the result, but with their views of duty as citizens of a free Republic, they submitted, with regret, but with no disposition to make forcible opposition to the will of the people, expressed in accordance with all the forms of law. Between this period and that of 1821, the public mind was not agitated, nor the public peace at all endangered, by discussion or by Federal legislation touching the subject of Slavery.

The late war with Mexico resulted in the acquisition of Territory. From the moment of this acquisition, the question of the occupation of the Territory ceded by the treaty of peace with slave or free labor, again called into action all the conflicting opinions and ideas which have been, and perhaps always will be, held on the subject of slavery, until all men shall be agreed as to the moral and economical principles on which it rests. This struggle was attended with all the angry discussions which have characterized the two previous contests. Then, as now, disunion was threatened; public bodies resolved on secession, and for two years scarcely any other question of interest was known or discussed in Congress. At length, in September, 1850, Congress acted finally on the subject, and a peaceful, though, in some quarter, sullen acquiescence followed.

The leaders, however, of all parties at that time vowed fidelity to that compromise, and the public mind had reason to hope that our dominion having reached the Pacific Ocean, future acquisition of territory would not be desired, and by consequence this disturbing question could not again arise. In 1854, however, by the repeal of the law of 1821, known as the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt to extend slavery into territory where by that venerable law it had been prohibited, this disturbing question was again opened, out of the gulf in which it had been buried in 1850 this fearful spirit of discord arose. The present deplorable condition of the country bears witness to the mischief it has wrought. We see strong and powerful parties maintaining opposite opinions on this very question.

These hostile opinions are strongly adhered to on each side, leaving little or no hope of agreement without a surrender of convictions honestly entertained. An adjustment founded upon legal principles in which all will agree seems quite impossible. The expediency of withdrawing the subject matter of controversy from the conflict of opinion, and by another mode of settlement giving to the South and the North all that each, under existing circumstances, could expect, or should desire to obtain, seemed to the Committee the best if not the only mode of peaceful adjustment left to us.

The Committee were impressed with the belief growing out of admonitions furnished by our past history, that in a Republic of vast extent, in which all cases when parties are obstinately divided in opinion upon subjects which touch the interests or wake up the passions of distinct sections, it is the clear dictate of wisdom to withdraw the subject in every case possible from the strife of parties, and to keep the Federal Government as far removed from any connection with it as duty to the Constitution will permit. The Committee deem the present controversy involving the right of slaveholding into Territory not yet formed into State governments one peculiarly fitted for the application of the principle just announced.

It is contended on the one hand, that in all the territory now in possession of the United States, not embraced within the limits of any State, and laying south of the parallel of 36 30 north latitude, Slavery shall be recognized and protected by law.

The territory thus defined comprehends the now organized Territory of New Mexico, including Arizona, which last, by law of Congress, has been attached to and made part of New Mexico. This Territory was organized in 1850. By its organic law, the Territorial Legislature was authorized to adopt such laws as they deemed suited to the incalculable benefits to all the States, and all the people of all the States, which, it is hoped, may be realized by the adoption of the measure proposed. Other plans and modes of adjustment have been presented and considered by the Committee. All of them, however, involve the surrender of opinion on questions of constitutional law, long held by a large portion of the people, and too firmly grounded in their convictions to justify a demand for their abandonment, especially when the result desired by all can be reached without such sacrifice.

From the beginning of our deliberations it was apparent that a full portion of the majority of our territory lying south of the parallel of 36° 30 was the main subject of difficulty. The settlement of that question was, however, complicated with a provision, made by law for our territory hereafter to be acquired. This did not seem to the Committee properly to be within the scope of their consideration of the embarrassments arising out of the occupation of territory now within our possession to territory which might or might not hereafter be acquired.

It seemed to them improper, if not absurd, while our Government was threatened with overthrow by an angry controversy touching the disposition of our present territorial possessions, to employ our time in arranging for a partition amongst ourselves of the territorial dominions of foreign States, not yet in the possession of which, when it shall come, will probably bring with it circumstances and conditions which could not now be foreseen, and which, therefore, should be left to the judgment of those on whose duty it may become to consider and act upon them.

The subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in those places within the jurisdiction of States where the Federal Government has the exclusive jurisdiction, as well as the inter-State slave trade have been disposed of by a resolution accompanying the bills now in the way of favorable disposition briefly given in the resolution itself.

The rendition of fugitives from justice has at all times, and especially lately, been a source of complaint between the States, and has recently connected itself, unhappily, with the subject of slavery. The provisions of the Constitution have been differently interpreted by the Governors of different States, leading to controversy unfavorable to the amicable relations which should always subsist between the States.

To remedy this evil, the Committee have thought it expedient to transfer the duty of acting upon requisitions for such fugitives from the Governor of the State to the Governor of the United States, so as to secure a judicial construction of the Constitution, and also secure uniformity of action on the subject, and present a bill for that purpose.

The Committee have prepared several resolutions which do not propose action on any specific subject but which if adopted and approved by a vote of the House, may serve to announce principles which seem in some quarters to be questioned, while their adoption may tend to correct errors and misrepresentations that have obtained a too general belief in the Southern section of the Union.

The intrinsic difficulties which belong to the subject, must be the apology of the Committee for the time consumed in coming to the conclusion now submitted to the House. If the results to which they have reached should fail to accomplish much desired end, the Committee still entertain a confident belief that Congress will speedily adopt some measures which will be accepted by all as a just and fair basis upon which the fraternal relations between all sections of the Union may be restored.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The Cincinnati paper of yesterday contains the following private despatches from Washington under date of the 22d:

There seems to be a growing impression, upon what definite grounds I cannot say, that there will be some movement effected this week of our difficulties. Senator Pearce, of Maryland, expressed this belief to day. Probably Rice's plan of adjustment to divide the Territories into two States, and admit them into the Union as now organized. But the question is, whether States that have gone will come back.

Mr. Faulkner, Minister to France, writes home that Louis Napoleon officially stated to him his disapproval of the Secession movement in this country, and that he hoped the Union would be preserved. The sending Mr. Faulkner, direct, was no sympathy in that quarter.

Mr. Powell made a long, dull speech upon the Crittenden resolutions, in which he rehearsed southern grievances, ad nauseam.

Colonel Chase, commander of Alabama troops, has telegraphed that Fort Pickens will not be attacked at present.

The news was received to-day, in the Capitol, that Pennsylvania will appoint a commission to meet that of Virginia, in Washington, on Feb. 4th. Ex-Governor Packer will be one of the commissioners. There is great rejoicing, therefore, amongst Union men.

Judge Thompson will be Secretary of Interior as soon as he has finished an important work in the Indian Bureau.

Reuben Davis, representative from Mississippi, confirms the Fanning privilege, though his State has "seceded."

A son of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has been offered Assistant Secretaryship of State. It has declined.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hansford et al vs Collins, Bourbon; affirmed.
Hawkins vs Crowdus, Marion; affirmed.
Perkins vs Harcourt, Fayette; reversed.
Hall vs Marshall, Bourbon; reversed.

ORDERS.

Hines vs Wright et al, Warren; motion to set aside order of dismissal overruled.
Lyon's heirs vs Mayo's heirs, McCracken; plea and replication filed.
Trimble vs Patterson, McCracken; affidavit filed and suspension thereon awarded.
Cook vs Stockton, Pendleton; fi fa indorsed.
Shields vs Mathes, Kenton; set for hearing 40th day of term.
Burbank vs Barrett et al, Henderson; Turner & Delano vs Griffith, Henderson; Brashear vs Deatherage, Henderson; Steel vs Ricketts, Henderson; submitted on briefs.
Richmond & Lex. T. P. Co. vs Rogers, Fayette; argued by Johnson for appellee and concluded by Judge Robertson for appellant.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1861.

☞ Everything in this stupendous juncture depends upon the Border Slaveholding States. If they but stand firm and co-operate in the spirit of loyalty, just and effectual guarantees can be obtained from the North, the people of the Cotton States will on the strength of such guarantees rise up in their majesty and joyfully hail once more the flag of their country, extremes will be reconciled, peace will be restored, and the Union purchased by the blood of our fathers will be preserved and perpetuated. If the Border Slaveholding States falter, and fail, the Union is lost irrecoverably. But there is glorious reason to hope that they will neither fail nor falter. "Virginia," says the Washington Star, "is promptly inaugurating the movement which, it is no longer to be doubted, bids fair to bring the troubles of the times to a peaceful and happy termination, without the destruction of the Union. It is the plan of inducing both the seceding States and the General Government to abstain from hostilities until the Border Slaveholding States can demand in a fraternal spirit of all the authorities of all the rest of the States that they will, in a National Convention, consider the existing condition of the Union, and remedy the evils, by the adoption of the Crittenden propositions or whatever else may prove satisfactory to those who simply seek to secure for all time to come within the Union, the institution of Southern slavery against unconstitutional encroachments on the part of the General Government." And we are proud to say that in the inauguration of this most salutary and imperative "movement" Virginia is not before if she is even with Kentucky. Let the two grand Commonwealths vie with each other in carrying the measure into speedy and triumphant execution. A nobler rivalry cannot be conceived. The thought is refreshing and inspiring. Representatives at Frankfort! shall Kentucky be found second to none in this race for the prize of national existence and of national peace?

As Louisiana will hold the mouths of the Mississippi, it will be her interest to make the river a free river, to all practical intents and pur

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1861.

☞I will be seen from our Frankfort correspondence this morning that the Legislature of Kentucky has adopted the Resolutions applying to Congress to call a National Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. Nobly done for Kentucky! This is one step and a positive one in the straight path of adjustment. The next step is a Convention of the Border States, in respect to which the proposition of Virginia, embraced in the Resolutions we publish elsewhere to-day, is worthy of consideration. We commend this proposition to the attention of the friends of the Union at Frankfort.

☞The Frankfort correspondent of the Courier, opposing the application to Congress for a National Convention, asks:

And after all, is it at all probable that a majority of the Free States will agree to amendments that will satisfy or give security to the South?

We answer, Yes: it is not only "probable," but extremely probable. We conceive it to be morally certain. We do not for one moment doubt that the direct representatives of the people assembled in a National Convention will propose amendments that shall be not only just to the South but acceptable to the North;—amendments, in other words, that will be joyfully ratified by at least three-fourths of the several States. We believe confidently that the people of both sections of the Union are at heart yearning for the opportunity to decide upon such amendments, and resolved, if the opportunity shall be accorded, to accept the amendments, and close forever this unhappy and fearful controversy. And unquestionably this deep and strong desire will be made conspicuously manifest in the composition and action of the National Convention, if Congress shall be ordered to call one. There isn't a reasonable doubt of it.

But, if there were a reasonable doubt of this, if, indeed, there were a very serious doubt of it, as there certainly is not, the application to Congress should be made nevertheless, on the commonest principle of enlightened justice. Under the systems of jurisprudence that obtain in civilized nations, the vyriest criminal at the bar is allowed "the benefit of a doubt." The general voice of refined society has ordained that the life of even its meanest member, with the sacred potentialities infolded in that life, is too precious to be extinguished without the clearest necessity. And shall the fair body of society itself on this blooming continent, the noblest government upon which the sun ever gazed, won by the energies and sacrifices of the foremost men of all the race, and treasuring in its destiny the hopes of human freedom, be consigned to destruction and to infamy whilst there is even so much as a possibility of preserving it honorably? Shall not our country be allowed "the benefit of a doubt"? Shall we deny to society itself the justice society extends to its meanest member? The sensibilities of every Christian patriot, of every right-minded citizen, of every generous and cultivated human being, must revolt at the suggestion. Much more, we need not add, must all just and lofty impulses of humanity shrink from the thought of destroying such a government as ours in full view not merely of a bare possibility but of a clear and decided and enkindling PROBABILITY that the government can be honorably preserved. The thought is unnatural, monstrous, shocking.

But the Frankfort correspondent of the Courier proceeds:

Nay, as the whole question will be in the hands of the Convention, is there not danger that those composing it will so shape matters as practically to deprive the Slave States of their adjudicated rights?

We answer, No: the "whole question will" not "be in the hands of the Convention", but in the hands of the several States, the ratification by three-fourths of which (nearly one-fourth more than the whole number of Free States in the Union) is necessary to the validity of whatever amendments the Convention shall propose, and, consequently, there is *not* "danger that those comprising it will so change the Constitution as to deprive the Slave States of their adjudicated rights." The "danger" lies wholly in the rather blind eye of him who professes to see it.

But the chimeras of our neighbor's correspondent do not end here. He continues:

And if the amendments adopted by the Convention be rejected by the States, we would have humbled ourselves at the foot of the oppressor in vain!

"Humbled ourselves at the foot of the oppressor!" Isn't this a marvelously proper characterization of the act of meeting our sister States of the Union in a National Convention summoned by Congress under the Constitution for the purpose of proposing amendments to that instrument? Isn't it a beautiful exhibition of frankness and candor! "Humbled ourselves at the foot of the oppressor!" How "humbled ourselves"? "At the foot" of what "oppressor"? Shall we have "humbled ourselves" by seeking to amend the Constitution in the mode prescribed by its own terms? If so, then our fathers instead of framing an instrument for the preservation of our liberty t at set a trap for our honor. Are the people of the United States in their sovereign capacity an "oppressor"? If so, whom do they oppress? Does the sovereign oppress himself? And if we shall have "humbled ourselves at the foot" of this "oppressor" by demanding our rights face to face in the appointed mode, pray to what measure of humiliation have we not stooped and are we not stooping now in demanding the same rights of his miserable slaves and sycophants at Washington? "Humbled ourselves at the foot of the oppressor"! Why, in the name of all that is rational and chivalrous, didn't the contriver of this remarkable stigma apply it to the subject of his opposition at first, and rest his case on the application? If the stigma is deserved, it puts an end to a National Convention without further ado, for who amongst us would have Kentucky bow her proud head "at the foot of the oppressor"? The correspondent either believes that the stigma isn't deserved, or he looks upon the humiliation and disgrace of Kentucky as a mere incidental objection, to be used as a makeweight rather than as a positive consideration in the argument. If he isn't insincere he is certainly very insensible to the just claims of the fame and dignity of the Commonwealth. But the whole thing is unspeakable and insufferable nonsense. And of such are the soundest arguments of the keenest Secessionists whom the time has whelped.

A National Convention, since Congress has shown its inability to concur in proposing amendments, is our only recourse under the Constitution, and, beyond all question, should be laid under requisition immediately. The various State Legislatures now in session should at once apply to Congress to call a National Convention, and the Legislatures not in session should be called together for the purpose of joining in the application, so as to assure its constitutional sufficiency. The measure should be urged vigorously by every one who earnestly desires to preserve the Union. It is the only remedy left that is both feasible and constitutional. It is the only feasible and constitutional remedy left, but it promises to be effectual. It is full of glorious promise. Let it be carried out with an energy and spirit befitting the sacred and immeasurable interests at stake. We hope sincerely that the Legislature of Kentucky has ere this initiated the movement, with or without the appendage added the other day by the House, and put at length the great work of pacification under way in downright earnest. Let Kentucky but plant her foot distinctly and resolutely upon this high track of reconciliation, and, "beautiful" as "upon the mountains are the feet of him who brings glad tidings," they will be hailed by patriots everywhere as the harbinger of justice and of peace.

THE GREAT LEAP.—When the mad poet Nat. Lee escorted a visitor to the hospital in which he was confined, their conversation ran on very pleasantly notwithstanding the poet's madness, until after standing awhile in the dome that surmounted the building, he suddenly proposed that they should immortalize themselves by jumping down from their giddy hight to the earth, certain that no other mortals would ever dare to imitate the wild exploit. As he seized the visitor to compel him to "cooperate" in "seceding" from their lofty position, the latter with great coolness and presence of mind suggested that there was a much more certain road to immortality by performing the still more inimitable feat of going below and *jumping up* from the earth to the dome. The suggestion at once struck the fancy of the mad poet; they "seceded peaceably" down stairs, but it is not recorded that they ever jumped back to the dome. We would respectfully suggest to the Nat. Lees of the present day, that if they would drag Kentucky into peaceably seceding from her present lofty position, there will be no jumping back from the dead level to which she will be brought down.

And if by violence she is plunged down in one mad leap outside of the walls of the Constitution, amid the clash of arms and the blaze of continental war, there will be one sudden crash, one wild cry of horror—a red tide of blood poured out for seven years upon the earth—and the solemn dirge of history over the extinction of a nation.

☞The following communication is from the hand of one of the ablest and most loyal of Kentucky's sons:

Kentucky is in the Union, and there she must remain until her position is lawfully and constitutionally changed. Whenever any body of men, called together in violation of the Constitution, shall arrogate to themselves the power of defying the General Government and depriving Kentucky of her membership in the Union, having no such power under either the National or the State Constitution, their action is in law null and void, and would be so pronounced by any competent judicial tribunal. If they attempt to enforce their usurpation, they become themselves a law-defying mob, whom it is the duty of every good citizen to resist "at all hazards and to the last extremity," invoking the sanction of the judiciary and arraying the strength of the people in defence of the power of scorned and violated laws.

Shall we allow this to be done by any traitorous organization? TRAITOROUS, I say, for any combination to overthrow by violence the best of all governments that human wisdom has ever devised is a combination of traitors. Shall we see the incendiary brandishing the torch of civil war and not attempt to snatch it from his hands?

Let us stand immovably by our conservative principles and the counsels of Washington, and however bold or however numerous traitors may become, our steadfast resistance will foil their wild schemes. In no event should we submit to a revolution which can but begin in lawlessness, progress in bloodshed, and end in ruin. The power that would assume in Kentucky to decree the dissolution of the Union would be but a traitorous mob, a lawless combination, and against such a decree it would be the duty of every loyal county to rise in armed resistance and roll back the tide of treason and civil war from its borders. We are living in peace with millions of our fellow citizens immediately North, with a mutual guarantee under the Constitution of protection in peace and in war. Shall we at the command of any number of disorganizing traitors surrender this Holy Alliance of patriots and engage in war with our powerful and devoted friends? Would it not be greatly easier to repel from our borders our domestic traitors than to be involved with them in that fierce strife with our fellow citizens, the end of which must be the total destruction of our country?

I anticipate no such struggle in Kentucky, but if in the mysterious progress of political epidemics any portion of the State should become a victim of this contagious delirium, we should be prepared to meet and resist with firmness the spirit of mobocratic anarchy and hold every county, every neighborhood firmly to its allegiance and faithful to the cause of peace, liberty, and constitutional government against mobocracy, treason, and civil war.

A KENTUCKIAN.

THE FEELING IN INDIANA.—The New Albany City Council, on Monday night, passed a resolution by a vote of 9 to 3 endorsing the Crittenden Compromise. Among those who voted for the resolution were supporters of each of the four Presidential candidates.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Orange county, Ind., at Paoli, on the 17th inst., consisting of men of all parties, passed the Crittenden resolutions unanimously amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

The citizens of Lawrence county of all parties met at Mitchell on the 19th inst. and adopted resolutions by acclamation, expressing a willingness to accept as a basis for compromise either the Crittenden resolutions or the "Border States" plan or the restoration of the Missouri line or any other proposition whereby harmony may be restored and the Union preserved.

The right spirit is vigorously at work everywhere in Indiana, and we anticipate the best results. The people of that State are ready to grant justice in all things, and the people of Kentucky are not ready to ask more.

CAIRO TO BE ARMED.—The New Albany Ledger learns by letter from Southern Illinois that the City Council of Cairo on Saturday night passed an ordinance appropriating a considerable sum of money for the purpose of purchasing arms for the use of the city, and that an agent has started East for the purpose of procuring the arms. The object of this movement is not to fight the South, but to repel any attempt that the abolitionists of Northern Illinois may make to convert their city into a camp from which to carry on a predatory warfare against the South. The correspondent further states that so great is the indignation at all parties in Southern Illinois against Governor Yates, on account of his late message, that were he to go there now his person would hardly be safe.

☞If the South Carolinians were not submissionists, would they submit to see a foreign flag, the flag of the United States, floating over a fortification in their principal harbor? No doubt they get very mad whenever they look at the star spangled banner over Fort Sumter, but not quite fighting-mad.

☞Some woman in South Carolina is writing coarse articles in a Charleston paper against the Union. We have nothing to say against that woman, but we shouldn't ask her to lend us her ear if we wished to make "a silk purse."

THE EXTRA SESSION.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, Jan. 23, 1861.

When I attempted, in one of my recent letters, to show that history had been continually reproducing events in our country, as monitions and indices, I was prevented from carrying out my entire idea, and have had no opportunity to renew the subject until now, although its very vitality consists in what I have omitted to consider. Those monitions will enhance the necessity of definite and united action on the part of the Legislature and cordial acquiescence on the part of the people. The many compromises which we have been called upon to adopt had their origin in a determination to preserve the Union intact, and to take from before the consideration of the people all subjects of intense popular excitement. It is not to be presumed that the villainous compound of charcoal, sulphur, and nitre, known as gunpowder, is the sole panacea to heal the wounded honor of our country. Reason can accomplish more than cannon, and honest argument is more potent than any of the newly patented weapons of war. The first inception of our nation and our national liberties was founded upon a spirit of conciliation. We had fought the war of the revolution under a confederacy, and at its close there was discontent as regards the power and status of the States. The old thirteen had been united strongly enough to humble the pride of Great Britain, and to show that men who know their rights and dared maintain them were invincible. This was effected under the articles of Confederation, the stipulations of which were so weak, and their power so transitory, that nothing but God's providence could have then held them together for the purposes of our national enfranchisement. But they did hold, with the strongest ligature ever applied to man—the mutual pledge of "lives, fortunes and sacred honors;" and when independence was achieved, when victory was won, and white-robed peace reigned over the country, then the States and sections held kind counsel together and began to talk of exclusive rights, local franchises, public guarantees, and mutual concessions. Harrassed with the effects of a fictious war; drained to the last cent of revenue without means on hand or hope of aid; tottering in the scale which was kicking the beam towards anarachy and confusion, the noble patriots, who were then the guiding stars of our destiny, resolved upon a convention to form *a more perfect union* and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. The historical reproduction of events brings us around again to the same exact necessities and condition. The Confederacy failed *then;* noble and patriotic States think *now* that the Union has failed, but the great heart of the country beats loyally, and I feel an abiding confidence, by the inspiration of Heaven, that we need only a cordial and fraternal interchange of views in a National Constitutional Convention to bring about another—a reconstructed confederation, which will prove a more perfect Union. The South is recreant to herself if she leaves this untried. It may be argued that the North and South cannot harmonize, but I deny it. We have the most authentic evidence that when the Constitutional Convention of 1787 met the views and general purposes of the delegates were vague, undefined, and incongruous, some members regarded their duties as confined to the question of forming a fund for the payment of the revolutionary war debt. But Virginia and North Carolina were more anxious than any other States to construct a supreme general government. The result was that, after a United States had been agreed upon, the Constitution was adopted, and for eighty years we have lived happily under it. Now difficulties have arisen; we are not agreed upon the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and what remains to be done? Adopt the plan of our patriotic fathers; call a convention to form a more perfect Union, and let us take the basis of the old confederacy upon which to construct a new, living, and enduring Union. Meet the North and the East and the Northwest in convention under the auspices of the Constitution, without haste, passion, precipitancy, or false pride, and all doubts and fears will be dissipated. But never think of surrendering our Constitution or dividing our country. Never! never! never!

The Auditor, in response to a resolution of the House asking the amount of revenue due to the State and uncollected, has reported $30,063 01 for the year 1859, and $304,181 81 for the year 1860, in all $334,204 85, which amount is subject to credits of delinquent lists, which will amount to some $5,000.

Gen. Buckner has prepared his estimate for appropriations for ordinance, stores, camp equipage, arms, and equipments, including the machinery and implements necessary for repairs and alterations. His estimate is based upon what he regards as essential to guard the State against predatory incursions, raids and insurrection, without reference to the probability of open hostilities from any quarter, but involving perfect preparation against any unexpected danger. He proposes that a sufficient number of infantry arms should be placed in the hands of the active militia in every section of the State, to provide against every local danger, with a sufficient supply in the arsenal ready for any emergency, to be placed in the hands of a supporting force. There are several thousand muskets and rifles in the hands, nominally of the State military which cannot be found, and probably nearly all of them are lost to the State. I may venture to suggest, in passing, that some of them have doubtless done service in Nicaragua and followed the fortunes of "the grey eyed man of destiny." There are about twelve thousand infantry arms belonging to the State, either in the hands of the militia, in the arsenal, or in transit, and undergoing repairs. About four thousand are ineffective, so that eight thousand only will be available for immediate use after proper repairs. At least ten thousand additional small arms for infantry should be purchased. The State has an abundance of light field guns and howitzers, but is deficient in heavy field artillery, there being but two twelve-pounders the State and the whole of the light artillery. The State ought to have at least four twelve-pounders for field use. Gen. Buckner makes an estimate for guns, howitzers, and mortars for offensive operations, for sieges, for holding fortified positions, or for guarding the passages of rivers, as the necessity for their employment is not considered. There are no cavalry saddles, and the arms and equipments for this arm are very defective. The infantry accoutrements are insufficient, even if no additional arms are purchased, and knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, camp utensils, blankets, clothing, and the other essentials of active field-service are not included in the General's estimate. He proposes camp-equipage sufficient for a thousand men, with the officers, for a regiment, an Inspector, and his staff of officers; this is pooled for camps of instruction, and for any sudden calls in different parts of the States.

This report refers to the fact that there is not a powder mill in the State, and that one of the essentials of its manufacture can be produced only from foreign parts. It is, therefore, suggested that proper measures be taken to encourage the manufacture, which was formerly carried on quite extensively. I am much pleased with the spirit of Gen. Buckner's report—there is coolness, calmness, and efficient military science in all its recommendations, and I have no doubt that the Kentucky State Guard will be organized substantially in compliance with his suggestions.

The Senate this morning adopted the amendment of the House to Judge Simpson's resolutions asking Congress to call a Constitutional Convention, and suggesting the Crittenden adjustment as a basis for amicable settlement.

The Tennessee resolutions, passed by the House the other day under the operation of the previous question, were offered in the Senate this morning and were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations by a vote of 23 to 13.

Senator Prall who is the chairman of that committee, in advocating the reference, took occasion to say that he indulged a hope amounting almost to confidence, of making a unanimous report. A spirit of forbearance and conciliation pervaded the committee, and there was an earnest disposition that Kentucky should inaugurate measures which would reconcile the country and avert all threatening dangers. I am very happy in being able to say that the Committee on Federal Relations by nearly all of them are lost to the State. I may venture to suggest, in passing, that some of them have doubtless done service in Nicaragua and followed the fortunes of "the grey eyed man of destiny." There are about twelve thousand infantry arms belonging to the State, either in the hands of the militia, in the arsenal, or in transit, and undergoing repairs. About four thousand are ineffective, so that eight thousand only will be available for immediate use after proper repairs. At least ten thousand additional small arms for infantry should be purchased. The State has an abundance of light field guns and howitzers, but is deficient in heavy field artillery, there being but two twelve-pounders the State and the whole of the light artillery. The State ought to have at least four twelve-pounders for field use. Gen. Buckner makes an estimate for guns, howitzers, and mortars for offensive operations, for sieges, for holding fortified positions, or for guarding the passages of rivers, as the necessity for their employment is not considered. There are no cavalry saddles, and the arms and equipments for this arm are very defective. The infantry accoutrements are insufficient, even if no additional arms are purchased, and knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, camp utensils, blankets, clothing, and the other essentials of active field-service are not included in the General's estimate. He proposes camp-equipage sufficient for a thousand men, with the officers, for a regiment, an Inspector, and his staff of officers; this is pooled for camps of instruction, and for any sudden calls in different parts of the States.

This report refers to the fact that there is not a powder mill in the State, and that one of the essentials of its manufacture can be produced only from foreign parts. It is, therefore, suggested that proper measures be taken to encourage the manufacture, which was formerly carried on quite extensively. I am much pleased with the spirit of Gen. Buckner's report—there is coolness, calmness, and efficient military science in all its recommendations, and I have no doubt that the Kentucky State Guard will be organized substantially in compliance with his suggestions.

The Senate this morning adopted the amendment of the House to Judge Simpson's resolutions asking Congress to call a Constitutional Convention, and suggesting the Crittenden adjustment as a basis for amicable settlement.

The Tennessee resolutions, passed by the House the other day under the operation of the previous question, were offered in the Senate this morning and were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations by a vote of 23 to 13.

Senator Prall who is the chairman of that committee, in advocating the reference, took occasion to say that he indulged a hope amounting almost to confidence, of making a unanimous report. A spirit of forbearance and conciliation pervaded the committee, and there was an earnest disposition that Kentucky should inaugurate measures which would reconcile the country and avert all threatening dangers. I am very happy in being able to say that the State will paint the way to peace and a restoration of the most friendly relations between all the States. There will be no Secession movement precipitated, and Kentucky will not be dragged from her path of constitutional duty and loyalty to the Union.

There was not much business of general interest done in either branch to-day. Mr. White, to make a very able reply to Mr. Rhea, deprecating the spirit of the resolution offered by the latter Senator, and invoking a calm discussion of facts as they were presented. He argued that any steps in the direction of a Convention led to Secession, no matter under what name it might be disguished. After Mr. W. had closed, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Lexington Chasseurs, commanded by our gallant friend, Capt. Sanders Bruce, paid a visit here yesterday with about fifty muskets. They are a noble set of the jewels of Kentucky, and well may she be proud of them. The Chasseurs paid their respects to Gov. Magoffin and were hospitably entertained by his Excellency and his agreeable wife, who always plays the hostess like a queen in dignity and an intimate friend in the ease and grace of her courtesies. The band performed the Star Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle, and other national airs, and I am happy to say that the Chasseurs are, to a man, staunch for the preservation of the Union, and opposed to all hasty and inconsiderate action. They left for home last evening, leaving behind them a fine impression, both socially and in the line of their profession.

☞Which of all the Secession organs has the candor to tell its readers that the North, bad as it is, gave more votes against Lincoln than Breckinridge got in the whole Union!

DARING ATTEMPT TO POISON.—A negro lad, slave of Sanford Taylor, has been committed to jail at Fairfax Court-House, Va., charged with attempting to kill the family of James Robey, by mixing powdered glass with their food, of which Mr. Robey, being an old gentleman, without teeth, eat largely before discovering the glass. His condition is dangerous.

☞Kentucky and Virginia have led off in the work of national pacification by separate though not conflicting lines. May not these lines be brought into effective harmony, and the two States by their joint movement bring at least the rest of the Central States of the Union into concerted action for the adjustment of our troubles? Can't Kentucky and Virginia act together themselves and draw into co-operation with them the rest of the Border States? We think they can. We certainly perceive no serious obstacle to it.

Kentucky has invited a National Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution; Virginia has suggested what is substantially a Convention of the Border States for the purpose of maturing amendments suitable to be proposed, which, in effect, is, we may venture to presume, the very move that Kentucky herself contemplated in addition to the application for a National Convention. It is true, Virginia looks to the proposing of amendments by Congress, which is one of the two modes appointed by the Constitution, whereas Kentucky, assuming that Congress will not or may not concur in proposing amendments, looks to the proposing of them by a National Convention, which is the other mode under the Constitution, and the only other; but this difference necessarily involves no conflict whatever between the two proposals. On the contrary, the Virginia proposal is the complement of the Kentucky proposal, the two together constituting one comprehensive and complete scheme of pacification, sweeping the whole circle of appeal, and exhausting constitutional remedies. The two proposals are not only essentially consistent but each is necessary to the perfection of the other. Neither singly exhausts the remedies under the Constitution; both together do. There is, accordingly, no reason to believe that Virginia will not accept the proposal of Kentucky, and we see no good reason why Kentucky should not accept the proposal of Virginia. The suggestion at all events is worthy of the consideration of the Legislature at Frankfort.

What we here designate as the proposal of Virginia is of course simply the "invitation" she extends "to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite" with her "in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies", to "appoint Commissioners, to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar Commissioners appointed" by herself, to "consider, and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment." This, as we understand it, is, in substance, what the Legislature of Kentucky designed itself to propose, under the recommendation of the Governor touching a Border Convention. If so, the sanction of Virginia but clothes the proposition with fresh claims to our adoption. At any rate the proposition is eminently worthy of the consideration of the Legislature.

If, however, Kentucky should accept the invitation of Virginia to meet her and other consenting States through Commissioners at Washington, it ought to be understood distinctly beforehand that the refusal of Congress to concur in proposing the amendments that may be devised by the body of Commissioners shall not be deemed final, but, if given, shall be appealed from to the people assembled in National Convention. Without this understanding, the whole thing might operate as a mere snare of Secession, for we long since withdrew the little trust we reposed in Congress. Congress will probably do nothing; and, consequently, it is a matter of patriotic discretion to expect nothing from Congress. Assuredly, in view of all that we have witnessed during the last two months, it would be the most dangerous and desperate folly to consider an appeal to Congress, however imposing, as the final recourse of the slaveholding States. In that case, we fear we might as well all get ready at once for the inevitable leap from the Constitution and the Union.

Let no friend of the Union fix his hopes or teach others to fix theirs on Congress. The foundation is a sandy one. It won't do to build upon. Unquestionably the Secessionists would like to have the friends of the Union build their hopes exclusively upon this delusive foundation, so, that, when it shall fail openly and utterly, as it not improbably will, the shriek of "ALL IS LOST!" may be raised with the greater effect. But we warn the friends of the Union not to be caught in this trap. Let them look for justice not to Congress or to any other body of mere politicians but to the people in their sovereign capacity. When the sovereign people deny redress and security to us, then, and not before, it will be time to think of seeking right by might. Then, if the time shall ever come, we may draw the sword of revolution without offence, and wield it with the approbation of mankind. But, if the people shall be appealed to fairly, the time will never come. Of this we do not entertain a doubt or the shadow of one.

Therefore, let us with the most vigilant care see to it that the people shall be appealed to fairly. Having applied to Congress to call a National Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution, and invited our sister States to unite with us in the application, are cannot at the same time, without the most amazing and disgraceful inconsistency, consider as final the refusal of Congress itself to propose amendments. This refusal actual and probable lies at the bottom of the application for a National Convention. To look upon the refusal, therefore, as overruling the fitness and utility of a National Convention would be to declare in the same breath that the inducement for holding the Convention is a sufficient inducement for setting the Convention aside. It would be to cancel the Convention with its own motive. It would be the grossest and most astounding contradiction; such a contradiction as we are sure the Legislature at Frankfort is wholly incapable of committing. And yet if the invitation of Virginia shall be accepted the point will require to be guarded.

"RECONSTRUCTION."—For the present at least, we repudiate this term. We strike it from our vocabulary. We will have none of it. "Reconstruction"! what does it signify, but that the Union is dissolved, the Republic destroyed, the nation extinct? What does it assume but that we have a country no longer? We are not yet prepared to grant this assumption. We hope that no other patriot is. "PRESERVATION," not "*reconstruction*", is or should be still the watchword of every genuine lover of his country. Words are sometimes things; and this word "reconstruction", now flowing so glibly from the lips and pens of precipitators here, is that hideous thing DISUNION. Nothing less. Let patriots shun it as they would shun the abyss to which it points. Whilst we are laboring generously and manfully for the salvation of our country, let us not thwart and stultify ourselves by saying or implying that we have no country to save.

SOLITARY AND ALONE.—A South Carolinian, in England, pours out his troubles in a communication (which was rejected by the London Times) in the Charleston Mercury. Referring to the general condemnation of the course of South Carolina pronounced by the English press, he says: "I have looked with great anxiety and deep interest for one word on the other side of the question, but in vain; there has been no line printed that would show that there was any other side. Universal condemnation was pronounced against us; and I am forced to believe, what my circle of acquaintance would seem to confirm, that there is not one man in England, except myself, who upholds the noble, patriotic, and self-devoted action of my beloved State."

The truth is, our Southern Confederacy, if organized, would find no sympathy outside of itself in all the civilized world. It would be regarded and treated as the Ishmael of nations.

☞Our old friend Geo. N. Sanders is in Frankfort at work for Secession. George is an exceedingly clever fellow. George would probably be considered a very skilful political manager but for the little fact that George was never known to accomplish anything he undertook.

George is a very accomplished hand at—accomplishing nothing.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. LETCHER.—It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Ex-Governor Robert Letcher, who breathed his last at his residence, in Frankfort, at eight o'clock on Thursday evening. His history and character are known to Kentuckians. He had filled many honorable positions in public life, commencing his political career as a member of the State Legislature, representing his district through several terms in Congress, occupying the gubernatorial chair, and retiring with the close of his mission to Mexico under Mr. Fillmore. We have confided in him as a politician, loved him as a friend, and shall cherish his memory as one of the glories of the past.

☞Even Mexico, Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Cuba are expressing their deep pity for the United or rather the not United States. Alas that we should have fallen so low!

☞South Carolina complains of the derangement of the U. S. mails. Why doesn't the pestilent little virago carry her own mails?

DISUNION THE NECESSARY ANTECEDENT OF ABOLITION.—The appalling success of the vilest conspiracy ever formed against the freedom and happiness of a people in "PRECIPITATING the Cotton States into Revolution," so fills the mind with dismay as to hide from distinct view some of the worst consequences of this crime. A like disturbance of the intellectual and moral powers, by wonder, amazement, and submissiveness to unmatchable audacity, has unquestionably paralyzed the thinking people of the seceding States, and made them meekly quiescent under the destruction of their country, their fortunes, and their hopes.

We have already shown how the separation of these States, *if that separation is made on the slave line,* must inevitably lead to the rapid extinction of slavery. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, now carried away with the prevailing insanity of his people, took the very same ground ten years ago. His reasons were unanswerable then; they are just as true and as unquestionable now.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes and protects slavery. The Southern States enjoy a large share of political power in this strong and vigorous Government, *on the basis of slavery.* The civilization which the Southern States are working out in connection with slavery is, by the growing power and strength of this great government, placed in an attitude to command the respect and consideration of the world. The anti-slavery propagandists of Europe dare not assail us, except by insult and vituperation, which we can afford to despise. The large majority of the Northern people are, and ever have been, faithful to the Constitutional compact in regard to slavery, so far as its large and general provisions are concerned. That Northern majority, pleading the sacred obligation of the Constitution, has restrained and kept down the Abolition fanaticism. Hence, for years, the Abolitionists have hated and cursed the Constitution of the United States, because that alone stood in the way of their fiendish purposes. They were the first and the most venomous Disunionists. Under the Constitution the entire slave border is covered and protected by those Border Free States, who respect slavery, because they love and venerate and cherish the Constitution which makes us one people. The election of Abraham Lincoln would never have been brought about but by the complicity of Southern Disunionists in so arranging the political chess-board as to secure that result.

Neither that election nor anything else but Disunion can get the Constitution out of the way of Abolition practices. All the power and force of these fanatics has been directed to that coveted result. Take slavery out of the Constitution of the United States, and then the whole free State border could be abolitionized —turned from friends into enemies of slavery. And no possible police or military force can watch a land line two thousand miles long, so as to prevent men and women from walking across it. Then too the entire Southern coast would be open to the piratical incursions of the Abolitionists of Europe as well as of America.

Checked by the moral power of the Constitution of the United States, the Abolitionists of America are an inconsiderable fraction of the population. However formidable in spirit and in zeal, in numbers they are contemptible. But the Abolitionists of Europe are the entire population of the Western nations of that Continent. The gross ignorance and the deep venom of European fanaticism on the subject of American slavery are almost inconceivable to our countrymen. The whole literature, the whole population, the governing and the subject classes, are equally charged with this ignorance and with this venom. Nothing has prevented the outbreak of this feeling in the most offensive and dangerous forms of interference with American slavery but the strong arm and the formidable power of the United States. Dissolve this Union on the slave line, let all the Northern States become a united anti-slavery power, aiding and abetting instead of restraining and overawing the abolitionism of Europe, and where would American slavery be?

Knowing the intense desire of the Abolitionists for Disunion, and the anxiety with which they have looked to that event as the only means of gratifying their cherished passion, every one must see that it is in keeping with the cunning and treachery of such a dire fanaticism to obtain the control of a Disunion organ in the South. The Editor of the Charleston Mercury has done more than any other man in the South to create the bitter sectional animosity and the senseless Disunion fanaticism now so prevalent there, under the pretence of advocating the cause of slavery.

The Jesuits, long since, taught the world that the most effectual way to injure any cause is to become its most violent and unscrupulous propagandist, and so lead on its votaries to destruction. Can it be that the Editor of the Charleston Mercury is the colleague and the sworn brother of Garrison and of Wendell Philips? They have worked together faithfully for the same object by the same means. Disunion is the common object. Violence, insult, denunciation, and brazen falsehood, have been the common means. The Charleston Mercury has reprinted the Abolition journals for circulation in the South. The Abolition journals have reprinted the Charleston Mercury for circulation in the North. If the Editor of the Charleston Mercury is not the loved and trusted brother of the Abolitionists, he has been the most effective and influential agent of that malign association. By his valuable aid they have accomplished their first cherished design—Disunion. The extinction of slavery in blood, and the ruin of the South, will be the next move, to which this first one has opened the way.

But the Abolitionists have not yet quite succeeded in their whole scheme of Disunion. *The separation has not yet been made on the slave line.* The victory therefore is partial. If the Border Slave States remain in the Union, slavery will still be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and under its protection. This barrier therefore will still be in the way of these firebrands. The conservative masses of the North, fighting under the ægis of the Constitution, will continue to resist their mad fanaticism. The amazing stupidity of some of the Southern States, in running away from the Union, may, indeed, weaken the conservative force in the North, but it will unquestionably be sufficient to maintain and vindicate the Constitutional rights of the remaining Slave States, *with the hearty and intelligent co-operation of those States.*

To infect the Border Slave States with the contagious madness of the people who are firing cannon and ringing bells and rejoicing with horrid festivity over the destruction of the only government that could successfully maintain their rights, liberties, and happiness, is now the favorite enterprise of Northern Disunionists. Unhappily their Southern allies are doing the most of the work. Lust of place and power has induced vast numbers of aspiring politicians to give themselves to the base purpose of deluding and cheating the people into Disunion. The same lust has blinded their own minds, so that they cannot see the abyss into which they are trying to plunge their country.

The people of Kentucky have looked on in amazement at the progress of this distemper. The young, the ardent, the impulsive, are first seized and practised upon. These secured, the weak are easily drawn in; and, then, the timid, conservative majority is overawed by violence and clamor into passive acquiescence. Again we say to our people that they must rouse up now to all the manliness and keen intelligence of the Kentucky character, or we, too, will be made the victims of this nefarious plot. The machinery is in full operation at Frankfort, and all over the State. PRECIPITATION is the word! All the wisdom of the past, all the safeguards of the Constitution, all the consecrated principles of our free institutions, are to be put aside and crushed beneath the car of this Juggernaut of Disunion.

We call upon every precinct in the Commonwealth to form at once its Union club, to raise the Union Banner, to carry on actively the enrollment of Union champions, and to send strong resolves, not only, but strong men to Frankfort. Your representatives now there need every assistance to enable them to resist the blandishments and the intimidation and other worse means of influence with which they are incessantly plied. Let men of stern integrity and of clear intelligence go up from every part of the State to stand by the members of the Legislature, to encourage, sustain, and strengthen them in standing by the Constitution and the country. And let every man who values freedom and independence, and has sense enough to know that these can be secured only by the preservation of this Union, bestir himself and make it his chief business, as long as we are in this hazard, to teach the young the principles of statesmanship learned in the school of Washington and Madison, and Clay and Crittenden, and to strengthen and encourage young and old together to abide by those principles, and to resolve that the heritage bestowed upon us by our fathers shall be handed down to our children.

☞The Seceding States seize all the empty forts and give a wide berth to the full ones.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

EXTRA SESSION.

ROOM No. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, Jan. 25, 1861.

There never were issues more distinctly drawn between the people and the politicians than I find them now existing at this Capital. The whole theory of the precipitation of the South into an unholy and unnecessary war upon the Federal Government has been acted upon by the party leaders now in power in this State for more than a year past. It pervaded the Inaugural of Gov. Magoffin, and its spirit can be now recognized in nearly every sentence of Maj. Breckinridge's speech before our Legislature at the close of the year 1859, carefully disguised, and with its treason studiously sugar-coated by "glittering generalities" of devotion to the Union, the rights of the South, respect for the Constitution, and deference to the laws; the masses of the people did not detect the bold game until it was too late to arrest its inception, but fortunately they have seen it in time to arrest its progress. It was believed that the respect, pride, and attachment which Kentucky concentrated upon her spoiled child John C. Breckinridge would blind her judgment and cause her to swerve from her long and unvarying career of loyalty. It was hoped that his position would prevent any scrutiny into his motives, and that his annunciations would all be received as authoritative expositions of the true course of Kentucky to pursue to preserve her equality in the Union, and the recognition of all her rights under the Constitution. The people of the United States had complimented Kentucky by his election to the Vice Presidency, and the politicians of Kentucky had prepared themselves to have a friend at court by sending him to the United States Senate as the successor to John J. Crittenden at a time when they confidently expected a Democratic victory in the Presidential race. His course of conduct in accepting the Baltimore nomination with Mr. Lane, from the hands of rank Disunionists and proclaimed Secessionists, there is no necessity of reviewing. A declination of that nomination and a fearless exposition of the reasons for breaking up the Charleston Convention and refusing to nominate Mr. Douglas, would have covered Mr. Breckinridge with glory. The golden opportunity was lost and now he will go through his allotted term of political exaltation without marking his progress by any act of permanent good, though his life has an unusual record of high offices and stations attained. When history is called upon to write his epitaph, what will be its record? Let his warmest personal friends essay the answer, for I cannot.

But the retribution—always sure however slow—has reached him at last, and men who worked and struggled for him, who almost idolized him while the false prophet's face was veiled, are now arraying themselves nobly and gallantly on the side of the Union. They have been influenced by their own convictions of right, and they have felt the sway of the great popular movement and impulse which looks to the maintenance of the Union as the only hope of rational liberty in the world. Thus impressed, it is impossible for them to follow the lead of one who allowed himself to be proclaimed as the leader of the Secessionists in their raid upon the Union and the Constitution. It is clear that the patriotism of our countrymen is superior to all the blandishments of faction, and when Mr. Breckinridge marches under the flag of Secession, which is to be draped with the Palmetto or the Pelican flag, or has for its motto a Revolutionary State Convention, he will be deserted by the wise and good who were formerly attracted to him. The impulse of the people has sent the politicians here *instructed to do right, and they will do it;* they dare not meet the issue or brave the vengeance of their constituents if they peril the Union or temporize upon the integrity of the Constitution. A convention called without authority and in express defiance of the will of the people as expressed ten years ago, is revolution. A convention means Secession, and Secession is but another name for emancipation, to guard against which, the terms of the

and its contents have been carefully observed. I think you can count upon the aid you demand with reasonable certainty by the time you named. I approve of your arrangements, and can perceive abundant justification of your views. Should the leaders let it a second time get out of action, and let loose the arm of destruction among their followers, and their equipment so that the judgment of God may be visibly seen and felt, it would reach the fleshy heart. We must reach the tyrant in another way. His interests must be effected before he will respond. We can prepare the bottom of most of the ships that harbor people for America. The other letter of the 14th is the closer to be kept steadily in view. Your will must stand out firmly, and pledge and insurrection will follow. Their cities, with all the merchandise, may be destroyed, their banks plundered of specie, their paper discredited, so that thousands of Eastern capitalists would suffer great loss, and would hence often become a sympathizing power to assist in make investments. The state of affairs would naturally diminish the value of slave property, and depress even the tyrant with the policy of slavery, while the whole country would be thus in a state of anarchy and poverty. Their banking institutions and credit sunk into disrepute, it would be a easy matter to effect the total abolition of slavery. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies.

Mr. Speaker, was this prophecy, and is it about to become a part of the history of this country?

Mr. Avery—If the gentleman means John A. Murrill, as I suppose he does, I will say that he quotes from the correspondence of a convict, who served out ten years in the penitentiary of Tennessee for stealing negroes.

Mr. Clemens—Very well; the gentleman from Tennessee does not seem to understand that a man who would incite a negro insurrection would be very likely to steal negroes.

I dismiss this unwelcome theme. Let me pass to another. It is evident that, in the event of war, the formation of a Southern Confederacy, there will be, besides the African slave trade, another element of discord and agitation, in which the Gulf and Border States will have interests entirely dissimilar. Slavery is the great ruling interest of the extreme Gulf States; the other States *have great interests besides slavery, which cannot be lightly abandoned.* I admit it is to the advantage of the coast States to have a direct exchange of staple commodities for the manufactured articles of England and France. That this is proposed to be realized, we have the fullest proofs. Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans will become great marts of trade. Export duties and direct taxation will be to them a prosperous policy; but how will it operate upon the mechanical and manufacturing and mining industry and capital of Missouri, of Kentucky, of Virginia, of North Carolina, of Maryland, and Delaware, if they should form part of the Confederation? I know it is asserted that a mutuality of purposes and a community of interest in slavery will avoid this result. How is it to be avoided? Sir, when it involves a contradiction of the avowed designs of South Carolina for the last thirty years, and is in perfect correspondence with the declared plans of the people of the cotton States themselves, how, I say, will you avoid it?

An examination of the census of 1860 will disclose the astounding fact that if the Constitution of the United States is taken as a provisional form of government under this new convention which they have called to meet in Montgomery, Alabama, the Cotton States, with those abutting upon them, will have, under the fixed ratio of representative, the legislative power over the Border Slave States, and they will be bound by a policy which may be, as to their great material and mechanical interests, as oppressive as it will be ruinous. If these causes should exist, we shall have an antagonism in that union quite as great; fifty-fold intensified, it may be, beyond anything we have ever had in this. But if the other view is taken, and the Border States are encouraged and protected in manufactures, the white population of those States will be so vastly increased that they will be but nominal Slave States, finally becoming Free States by the very necessities of their existence under that inexorable law of population to which I have referred. What principle in free trade, or any other principle for which they are now contending, will the Cotton States have gained by this most disastrous revolution? What time it may take to effect these results, no human sagacity can foretell; but that they will follow, if any reliance at all can be placed upon past experience, is at least my own fixed and solemn conviction. With a tier of free States along the whole northern border of Texas, the western borders of Louisiana and Arkansas, the northern and western portions of Missouri, of Kentucky, of Virginia, and of Maryland, a distance of nearly four thousand miles, this inevitable law of population, operating from its geographical center in the Northwest, and with the facilities for settlement which a Pacific railroad will give, a branch of which the South voluntarily and most fallacious-ly relinquishes, the great hog-eating Teutons of these vast plains will bear down even upon Texas and Mexico, and ultimately bear them away from any consistency into which they may enter. In the Union there is at least a fair prospect that Mexico, by the very necessities of our position, will fall into our hands, and in the providence of God it may yet be that this now distracted land, crossed with civil feuds, and racked with internecine wars, may yet be reserved for the purpose of working out the great problem under which the basis of this vast nation is now overwhelmed and reels.

Mr. Speaker, gentlemen from the North shrink back in dismay at the very mention of a proposition to protect slavery south of the line of 36 deg. 30 min., either as applied to territory now existing, or which may be hereafter acquired, when it is perfectly demonstrable, on the law of population to which we have referred, that every Slave State erected within the tropics can only be had at the ultimate sacrifice of a kindred State along the border the Free States. The policy is the policy of Saturn feeding on the bodies of his own children. It is time the North, as well as the South, appreciated this state of facts. The field for argument and illustration this presented is inviting indeed, but within the limits of an hour I can but make suggestions, rather than maintain any extended line of remark. The question for the statesman to decide is: whether the South shall not be guaranteed by constitutional enactment, if need be, in the principle secured to her by that instrument itself, by the decision of the Supreme Court; a principle which may not only be barren of any practical advantage to her, but, if rendered effective, can only be on the basis of a compensating benefit to the free States themselves, of opening up new fields in a temperate and genial clime for the increase of white population.

I would fain hope, in the determination of this vast question, we may rise above the silly prejudices and splenetic *shams of the hour. Let us have no more cant. Let our eyes rest blank under the truth as it is.* Let us enlighten, as best we may, the people of this great country, not only as to their duties in the present, but as to their destiny to come. Let us feel we have a country to save, instead of a geographical section to represent. Let us act as men, and not as partizans; and the old Constitution, now in the very trough of the sea, with battered masts and sails in shreds, rolling at the mercy of every breaker, will again, with her gilded and weather-beaten sides, loom from the deep, will again skim over the waves like the sea-bird, that scarce wets his bosom on their snowy crests, ringing with glad shouts, and the rapture of anticipated triumph, as when she first ranged like a mighty monster of the deep, beneath the castles of Tripoli, striking them dumb as she passed, or, as when she spread her broad and glorious banner to the winds, and rushed, like a strong man rejoicing to run a race, on the Guerriere and the Java.

Mr. Speaker, I have necessarily left much unsaid. My last hope now is that the constitutional question in upon the action of Virginia. Heed her votes while yet you may! I would now conclude all I have to say in the solemn warning of one of her noblest sons, the author of the Declaration of Independence himself, who, in 1798, in a period not unlike the present, appealed to erring sisters to cling to the sanctuary of their hearts.

"In every free and deliberative society," says he, "there must, from the nature of man, be opposite parties and violent dissensions, which will afford and one of these, for the most part, must prevail over the other for a longer or shorter time. Perhaps this party division is necessary to induce each to watch and to bridle the ambition and the meddlings of the other. *But if, on a temporary superiority of the one party, the other is to resort to a scission of the Union, no federal government can exist.* If, to rid ourselves of the present rule of Massachusetts and Connecticut, we break up the Union, will the evil stop there? Suppose the New England States to shake off the yoke, will their natures be changed? Are we not men still, with all the passions of men? Immediately we shall see a Pennsylvania and Virginia party arise in the neighbor confederacy; and the public mind will be distracted with the same party spirit. *What game, too, will one party have in their hands by* appealing to the patriotism of the other to maintain it, *so, they will join their Northern neighbors!* If we reduce our Union to Virginia and North Carolina, immediately the conflict will be established between the aristocrats and democrats. Motives will and even *they* will end by breaking into their simple units. Seek, therefore, that an association of men, who have assembled *only as members of a thing* that never yet existed, from the greatest Confederacy of nations down to a town meeting or vestry; *seeing that we must have somebody to quarrel with, I had rather keep one to myself than see associates for that purpose then to see our bickerings transferred to others."* A little patience, much less, Mr. Speaker—*a little patience*, and WE SHALL SEE THE STORM OF PASSION PASSED AND OVER, THESE SPELLS DISSOLVED, AND THE PEOPLE RECOVERING THEIR TRUE SIGHT, RESTORING THEIR GOVERNMENT TO ITS TRUE PRINCIPLES."

PEACEFUL INDICATIONS.—We hope from our most recent intelligence that there is no great danger of any immediate collision of arms. The seceding States seem for the present disposed to abstain from further aggressions against the United States forts. Georgia proposes to pay for what she has captured, and the action of Mississipi at Vicksburg seems to have been intended only as a precaution against the passage of arms for hostile purposes. A resolution before the Louisiana Convention guarantees the free navigation of the Mississippi, and we hope that the Gulf States will peaceably carry out their purposes and leave Kentucky undisturbed in her present position, in which she can render them far greater service than if she were separated from the Border Free States. There is a pause in the progress of hostile action which we hope is a prelude to permanent peace. Our Legislature is not carried away by revolutionary excitement, nor led off by the acts of traitors. They will initiate no revolutionary measures while they see a prospect of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

☞We are informed that the resolution embraced in the note below was advocated by Gov. Dixon in a grand speech:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

HENDERSON, Ky., Jan. 24, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: We had a large mass meeting of the people of this county on Monday last, of all parties, numbering from 800 to 1,000 persons. The Louisville Resolutions were adopted here by a tremendous majority, with some slight amendments.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the calling of a State Convention, because we do not believe there is any power in our State Constitution for such purpose; and such meeting would consequently have no authority to act without revolutionizing our State Government; and, come what may, we are for maintaining our State organization and State laws

So far as this county is concerned we are for the Union and opposed to Secession.

UNION.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

THE EXTRA SESSION.

ROOM NO. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, }
FRANKFORT, Jan. 26. }

A day of glorious work and progress in a conservative direction has been effected, and I take unusual pleasure in recording its events as confirming most emphatically all the previous opinions I have expressed of the tone, temper, and determination of the present Legislature in the pending national crisis. As I stated yesterday, the Governor's Message, transmitting the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, which proposed a Convention, to meet at Washington, on the 4th of February, was referred in each branch to the respective Committees on Federal Relations. These committees met in joint session last night and this morning, the result of their conference being resolutions responsive to the Virginia proposition, and naming William O. Butler, James B. Clay, Joshua F. Bell, Charles S. Morehead, and James Guthrie as the Commissioners to represent the State of Kentucky.

XXXVITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Thursday's Proceedings Continued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the post route bill. The Senate amendments fixing the postage on letters to and from San Francisco at the uniform rate of tenicents, whether carried by steamer or overland, was adopted. The House considered the Senate amendments as modified by Mr. Colfax, authorizing proposals to be received till the first Monday in April for the daily transportation of the entire overland mail service, to commence on the first of July, for five years.

Thursday's Proceedings—continued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Senate.—Mr. Gwin moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Crittenden moved to postpone it and take up his resolutions. In this connection he denied having authorized the publication of the statements that he had advocated coercion. He had said that Congress had no power to employ force in such cases where force was applicable, but that at present there was no occasion for it. His motion was disagreed to, and the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up. Additional names were added as corporators.

The Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, desired to offer an amendment.

Mr. Colfax, before accepting the amendment, wished to know whether Texas was going to remain in the Union.

Mr. Hamilton said he could only say, as one of its citizens, that he trusted the world not with-draw. He believed that if Congress would treat her fairly as a member of the confederacy that it would have the effect of keeping her in; and such treatment as had been recently accorded in voting for the support of a mounted regiment, &c., would make it to her advantage to remain in the Union. If she withdrew, she would have no right to carry mail facilities at the expense of the Government.

The offered amendment, which Mr. Colfax accepted, extends the existing contract for Texas so as to connect with the Butterfield route, provided that it can be done for $800,000, and a semi-weekly service established. The amendments, and other proceedings of to-day's session were unimportant.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26.

An immense Union meeting is holding here; ex-Chief Justice Ethan Shipley presiding. The meeting was addressed by some of the ablest speakers of all parti s.

Resolutions were passed almost unanimously, that the destruction of the Union was the greatest calamity that could befall the nation; that we are indebted to it for our prosperity; that it is the duty of each State to avoid all just causes of complaint respecting the affairs of other States within the jurisdiction of the United States; and that a desire to perform faithfully all the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution and laws of the country.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 25.

The Legislature to-day elected twelve Delegates to the Convention of Southern States.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.

At a Democratic caucus last night resolutions were adopted similar to those of Mr. Crittenden.

Address from different parts of the State indicate a Union feeling and that the convention will be filled with conservative men.

BOSTON, Jan

The Senate Committee on Federal Relati
ported that a law to prevent the search for
may slaves in Massachusetts would be in vi
of the Constitution of the United Sta
same committee reported that the militia
the Commonwealth were in conformity w
Federal laws.

Gov. Andrew sent a message to the Hou
closing a communication from Col. Jones,
8th regiment, tendering the services of the
went to the Government; also, similar offe
Maj. Gen. Sutton and staff. The Light At
National Lancers, and numerous other
military corps of the State, have voted
tions unanimously to respond to a call for
service.

The Committee on Federal Relations
voted to report leave to withdraw the sever
titions for laws against slave hunting in
chusetts.

An order was introduced in the House
to the enactment of laws to protect our
who were traveling in other States. It
ferred.

WASHINGTON, Jan

The Boston committee, Mr. Everett and
having the mammoth Union petition, ha
rived.

Ex-President Tyler, on a peace mission
President from Virginia, has reached W
ton.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan

The convention has determined to
morrow at noon ten delegates to meet at
gomery, Ala., on the 4th of February in co
tion with delegates from the Southern States,
delegates to be instructed, and all Southern Sta
are invited to send delegates.

The ordinance prohibiting the African sl
trade was so amended as to declare it to be
would have the effect of keeping her in; and such
treatment as had been recently accorded in voting
for the support of a mounted regiment, &c., would
make it to her advantage to remain in the Union.
If she withdrew, she would have no right to carry mail facilities at the expense of the Government.

The offered amendment, which Mr. Colfax accepted, extends the existing contract for Texas so as to connect with the Butterfield route, provided that it can be done for $800,000, and a semi-weekly service established. The amendments, and other proceedings of to-day's session were unimportant.

The House resumed consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three.

Mr. Hill, of Ga., addressed the House. He said he stood here to plead for his country. He did not wish to say anything that could be construed into favoring the Secession movement on the one hand or the Republican party on the other. Now, withstanding the gloomy and disastrous condition of the Union, Congress has done nothing in the way of arresting the evil and relieving it from the dangers and difficulties by which we are surrounded. Gentlemen here discuss the question as if they were of a flitting and transitory character, without considering the momentous consequences involved. The two causes which lie at the foundation of the differences which engross our deliberations, are, first, the pride of opinion; second, party spirit and, to adhere to these in the present crisis is unworthy of the Representatives of freemen. Instead of disseminating with lightning speed the intelligence that nothing will be done and all hope is destroyed, if they would give evidence of an earnest disposition to perform their duty, there would be more probability of an agreement upon some plan of adjustment. He advocated the Crittenden plan which was gaining support everywhere.

Mr. Hill spoke for three hours and a half.

The House adjourned.

Saturday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

House.—Mr. Grow, of Pa., offered a resolution that the Select Committee of five, appointed on the 14th inst., be instructed to inquire whether any secret organization hostile to the Government of the United States exists in the District of Columbia. If so, whether any officers or employees of the city of Washington, or officers or employees of the Federal Government, in Executive or Judicial Departments, are members thereof.

Mr. Burnett—I desire to know, and it is certainly due to the House to know, whether any reason or fact exists for putting on foot any such investigation. It is a reflection on the city of Washington and the Federal Government, and places a stain upon the character of the inhabitants from Pennsylvania states, on his responsibility, that there is such a conspiracy. As for myself I don't believe it exists.

Mr. Grow—I would not have offered the resolution unless I had supposed there was something to base it upon.

Mr. Millson—I have not objected to the resolution. If the member says there is reason for investigation he shall have it as thorough as he desires. Therefore there was no necessity for the remark that it is being objected to. I would afford evidence of the existence of such a conspiracy.

Mr. Grow—I demand the previous question.

Mr. Grow's resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Thomas of Tennessee presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee in response to the resolutions of New York, concluding with the following:

Whenever the authorities of the latter State send a military force to the South, for the purpose of subduing the people of Tennessee, will unite with the South to resist such invasion at all hazards.

The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three.

Messrs. Clarke and Gilmore called on the Republicans, to know the responsible measures they submit the Crittenden compromise to the people.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.

Although the snow covers the streets to-night, rendering pedestrianism most uncomfortable, a mass meeting of the Workingmen of the city, at Independence Square, is largely attended, some five or six thousand men standing ankle deep in snow, listening to speeches of their representatives.

The employees of all the large manufacturing establishments of the county, marched to the place of meeting, bearing torches and lanterns, and accompanied by bands of music. Mottoes inscribed on banners were mostly suggestive of peaceful conciliation of the present national difficulties, and expressive of approbation for the Crittenden plan of compromise.

Isaac V. Vanboughton, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad car-works, presided over the deliberations of the meeting.

A series of ably written resolutions was read, and unanimously adopted, lamenting the present national troubles, which have been aggravated and fostered by political demagogues, recommending a repeal, by State Legislatures, of all obnoxious laws, and the passage by Congress of Mr. Crittenden's plan of compromise, as the only means to be submitted to the people; and in case the present Congress find itself unable to agree upon such terms, requesting members elected to resign their seats, that they may be filled with competent representatives of the popular will.

Resolutions were passed deprecating any collision between the forces of the General Government and any of the States, as such a calamity would strike the death-blow to all our hopes of a settlement, but pledge the Workingmen to sustain the Federal Government in the maintenance of its powers. They provide for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention of Workingmen, to meet at Philadelphia on the 22d of February, and a committee of thirty-three to present these resolutions to the members of the Legislature and Congress.

The enthusiasm manifested during the proceedings gave evidence of the anxiety of the workingmen and their determination to interfere in the present crisis.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.

At Baton Rouge, at ten minutes past one o'clock to-day, the following was declared to be the result of the vote on the ordinance of immediate secession. Yeas 113, nays 17. Cannon are firing, and the Pelican flag everywhere is being unfurled. There is great excitement.

The Baton Rouge Convention has adjourned to New Orleans.

The Texas returns thus far indicate an overwhelming majority for immediate secession.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.

The Legislature has agreed on the secession flag of South Carolina. It is to be of a blue ground with a white oval centre-piece and a golden Palmetto tree therein.

The Senate adopted a resolution to-day, authorizing the Governor to send volunteers to the assistance of Florida, if needed, in case of a threatened invasion. The number of men is unlimited.

The steamer Columbia went ashore on Sullivan's Island beach yesterday morning, while going out.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 26.

The State Convention will adjourn on Tuesday until the 4th of March.

RALEIGH, Jan. 26.

The House to-day passed a resolution sending Commissioners to Washington to meet the Southern Convention at Montgomery, Ala. It will pass the Senate. The proceedings otherwise were of an uninteresting character.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 26.

The House to-day passed the Senate bill to relieve the Banks of the State from the penalties incurred by their suspension of specie payments. The other proceedings of to-day's session were unimportant.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26.

An immense Union meeting is holding here; ex-Chief Justice Ethan Shipley presiding. The meeting was addressed by some of the ablest speakers of all parti s.

Resolutions were passed almost unanimously, that the destruction of the Union was the greatest calamity that could befall the nation; that we are indebted to it for our prosperity; that it is the duty of each State to avoid all just causes of complaint respecting the affairs of other States within the jurisdiction of the United States; and that a desire to perform faithfully all the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution and laws of the country.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 25

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

THE EXTRA SESSION.

ROOM No. 60, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, Jan. 22.

I regard the question of a convention as settled. It cannot obtain a majority of the Senate and I doubt much whether it will pass even the House. Those who are so anxious to carry out the programme of precipitation by inflaming the passions and prejudices of the people will therefore be deprived of the opportunity of playing the demagogue and making matters worse than they are by exaggerations and mis-statements of facts. The whole Secession movement is founded upon false ideas of duties and rights, and it will be a marvel to us all in our moments of returning coolness to explain how some twenty or thirty conservative men in point of talent have controlled ten to one some twenty or thirty thousand brothers into such confusion and discord. I see that the Courier publishes the declaration and organization of the "Minute Men of Kentucky," which asserts that "the incendiary raids of armed bands of outlaws and assassins, coming upon us from the North, with the intent to kindle in our midst the fires of servile insurrection and with the avowed purpose of carrying fire to the dwellings, palace to the wells, and desolation to the homes of Southern men, renders preparations to meet such events of vital necessity to our safety, and to the safety of our families and homes." Is this not such exaggerated language supremely ridiculous, to say no ling of its utter falsity? And this is the machinery used to get up and maintain a terrorism over the people, to alarm the timid and helpless, and to induce men to join military societies; which are in my opinion direct insults to the loyalty and patriotism of our young men, who are so actively filling up the ranks of the Kentucky State Guard. I have heard that some companies of these Minute Men have made application for the use of arms belonging to the State. I trust this request will not be granted, unless the companies are regularly enrolled into the service of the State, and made to conform in all particulars to the very excellent military code which Gen. Buckner has originated for our State and is now actively engaged in perfecting and bringing to practical usefulness. Any armed organizations outside of the Kentucky State Guard and the Enrolled Militia of the State ought to be discountenanced, and I hope the Legislature, while putting our citizen soldiery in the most efficient possible state, under the bill of March 5, 1860, will most emphatically rebuke this formation of companies which are not under the wholesome control and the salutary checks of a regular organized authority emanating from the Executive of the State and with the commissions of the Commonwealth to give it dignity and entitle it to respect.

To return to the point from which I started—this Legislature will not call a Convention of the people, and I am rejoiced in being able to make the announcement, for it is not required by the safety, honor, or dignity of Kentucky, and I want to see the noble old Commonwealth stand as a proud evidence of the truth of the sentiment which Henry Clay suggested as the inscription on the block of marble contributed by the State to the Washington Monument, that Kentucky will be the last State to go out of the Union. Let faction rave and madness rule the honor, and the duty of Kentucky becomes more evident. She must neither countenance injustice in the North nor in the South. The stars and stripes as they were flung from the Capitol on Saturday afternoon, seemed to feel the instinct of that duty, and as the flag threw out its graceful folds, a stiff breeze from the west caused it to point to the south, and swerve neither to the North nor the South. I want Kentucky to make herself felt as a mediator, and the Legislature by prompt action now at bridal time, can do it more effectively than through the agency of a hastily called Convention to be ultimately controlled by the "bold bad men" who are now in correspondence with the traitors who have precipitated revolution in the Cotton States, and are panting to drag Kentucky after them. Yes, good citizens of Kentucky, the men who proffer to be guiding you in the path of honor and duty, are in correspondence, and under the guidance of Yancy and other men before whose treason that of Aaron Burr seems a venial fault. The people of Kentucky must have no more evil advice at present than non-intervention, if called now, for such would the people of Oregon. Enimies would believe that Convention as they have done this Legislature; men who seem to take an insane delight in brewing mischief and are here at the elbows of members, suggesting resolutions, pouring oil upon inflamed passions and panting "to cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war," would fairly swarm around a Convention, and by their infernal din of buzzing drive all calm deliberation from the minds of delegates. One intemperate mischief-maker, gift of tongue and with that easy assurance and self-opinionated manner which imposes upon the confidence of men could do more harm in a day than a century could remedy. I am, therefore, opposed to any Convention, immediate or prospective. The calling of a Convention by the Legislature, without the consent of the people, is a usurpation of power. The Constitution provides a way for calling a Convention, and under its provisions no vote can be taken until next August. If, however, we could call a Convention, I should object to its being made contingent upon any action of the Northern States upon the Crittenden resolutions or any other proposition, for it would be the policy of the Secession schemers among us to irritate the States of the North and good those of the South, if possible, into a rejection of those resolutions, in the hope of bringing Kentucky to the determination of voting for Disunion. Now thus the Legislature is in session, let it speak the voice of Kentucky in a dignified, unimpassioned, and patriotic manner; let it speak without fear, favor, or affection; let it say that this Union must be preserved, and that it will exhaust every effort of argument and argument to save it. If Kentucky feels in earnest, let her resolve in earnest; but let her Representatives wait to temporize, to display tactics for local popularity or for sectional ends. In this manner they adjourn without day to the better for members, the people, and the honor of the State.

Our townsmen, Stancliff & Vogdes, architects, have made an estimate for the reconstruction of the Western Lunatic Asylum. Something should be done promptly in this business; the Asylum at Lexington is already overcrowded and the insane have multiplied rapidly in our State. The value of the buildings in their present condition is set down at $95, 328, and the cost of reconstructing them and putting them in readiness for occupancy would be $117,048. The first estimated sum does not include the outbuildings, &c., not injured to the value of $2,500, which was estimated by the commissioner of the Asylum at $47,372, which sums, with the 383 acres of land value of by the Board at $13,300, make a sum total of all the State property in Hopkinsville of $106,000.

The Committees on Federal Relations are thus constituted: In Senate, Messrs Prall, Cissell, Simpson, Rhea, Marshall, Rust, and Irvin, and in the House of Representatives, Messrs. Hodge, Wolfe, Machen, Burnam, Jacob, Buckner, Rice, Finn, Gowdy, Lyne, and Carlisle.

Mr. Harrison Thompson, of Clarke, reached here last evening and appeared in his place in the House this morning. He left New Orleans, where he has been on business, in ample time to reach Frankfort without any of the perils and "unavoiding accidents by flood and field" protracted his journey. As he is a most diligent and attentive member I deem this explanation due to him.

In the Senate this morning the special order was the following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Cissell:

WHEREAS, Some of the States composing the United States have, by ordinances of conventions of the people of such States, dissolved their union with the States as formed by the Constitution of the United States, and from information it is believed that other States will adopt like ordinances of dissolution; and whereas, it is the interest and duty of the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, representing as is believed, the unity-vided will and judgment of the people of Kentucky, that the Union of the States is perpetual; and whereas, the mode of reconciling and adjusting the dissensions which have already partially dissolved our Union, and which threaten still further the calamities of civil war, the actual relations of the States, is now engaging the most earnest and solemn efforts of our people and States; and whereas, the cherished hope of the patriot of these States would be frustrated by force or collision by the Federal or State authorities; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That whatever may be the conflicting judgments of the Federal or State authorities, as to the legal powers of force or coercion on the one side, or the right of secession or self defence on the other side, both the Federal and State authorities should carefully abstain from all action tending to further irritation or discord; that existing rights of property be inviolate, all contested rights of property or jurisdiction, shall not be invaded during the pendency of efforts for reconciliation; and if, unhappily, all hope of the restoration of the Union shall be blasted, we solemnly protest against any compulsory action by the Federal authorities against the people or authorities of the States which may severely dissolve their union in the Confederacy, and recommend a fair and just partition of the common property of the United States, as well as the exclusion of the most amicable relations with such States.

2. That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor of Kentucky to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of each of the States.

Mr. Andrews made objections to the preamble and resolutions as recognizing the fact of Secession, and would have them read that the States "have attempted to dissolve their union," and to speak of the 'pmaintenance" instead of the "restoration' of the Union.

Mr. Whittaker wanted to know precisely what Mr. Cissell meant by the "status of possession," and whether the resolutions were intended to endorse the action of South Carolina in its conduct toward Major Anderson and the firing upon the vessel conveying reinforcements and supplies to him.

Mr. Cissell explained that he desired to use all honorable exertions to preserve peace and bring back the seceding States. He would have no objection to take possession of the property of the Federal Government already seized, as also of the military forces to retake it would cause bloodshed and destroy the last hopes of peace. He wanted, while negotiations were pending, that neither the State nor Federal Government should interfere with the property, and thus avoid a collision until a satisfactory agreement could be made. If, however, the Southern States could not be brought back, he wanted no broken resolutions even for Kentucky when attacked on to an abolitionized Northern Confederacy, but was for her exercising her independent sovereignty.

Mr. Fisk said the preamble committed the Senate to the doctrine of Secession, and under his oath he could not consent to recognize the right of Secession. He regarded the Union as still in existence, even to the seceding States, for the United States collects its revenues and carries on its postal affairs there the same as before. He therefore could not vote to recognize Secession on principle and in the face of facts.

Mr. Rousson took strong ground against the conduct of South Carolina in refusing to permit supplies to reach Major Anderson, and other declaration that she would regard the attempt as an act of war. He never could give a vote which indicated any sympathy with the act of firing upon the American flag, and denounced her rejection of every overture of peace. I have not time to give even an outline of the vigorous speech of Mr Rousseau.

In the House the joint resolution from the Senate asking Congress to call a National Convention to amend the Constitution was taken up. Mr. Machen opposed it and the subject elicited a very stirring and eloquent debate in which Messrs. Rodman, of Franklin, Hodge, of Campbell, Carlisle, of Kenton, Burnam, of Madison, and Buckner, of Fayette, made noble appeals for Union and concession. Mr. Gaither, of Adair proposed to amend by inserting the Crittenden resolutions, which was ably sustained. They believe they can procure their attendance by the next term of this Court. They made this application for a continuance not for delay merely but to get a fair trial.

Here, Walker's affidavit is to the same effect; and alleges that he can prove by Mrs. Roach that on the night the killing was committed he was in the city of Louisville, on Market street, in the upper part of the city, at half-past one o'clock at night, and that he can prove, by Charles Ashley and Jacob Comer, that on the same night, at half-past three o'clock, he was in Louisville on Jefferson, near Third street. He also alleges that he can prove, by Wm. Mills, that he had loaned to Mills his pistol, and that at the time of the killing Mills had not returned it to him. The pistol spoken of above is the same pistol which the Commonwealth attempted to identify as the pistol that was found on the railroad on the night of the killing. Mills after wards came into Court.

The witnesses for the Commonwealth present were recognized to appear, and attachments were issued for Moses Wiseman in $500 and Harriet Heming in $100.

THE NEW LOAN.—The new award of the $5,000,000 Government Treasury notes was made at Washington on Saturday, the entire amount being taken mostly by New York subscribers, at an average of nearly 11 per cent. The amount bid was $21,000,000.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.—Preparations are making at Brooklyn to receive the United States steership Supply, having on board her officers and crew, at Pensacola navy yard. There is a report that Commodore Armstrong will be tried by general court-martial for surrendering his command to the Floridians.

Orders are daily expected at the Philadelphia navy-yard for the equipment of the three men-of-war which are ready for service there. The Pawnee gun-boat, the sailing frigate St. Lawrence, which last served as flag-ship on the coast of Brazil, and the first-class corvette Jamestown, are all in good condition, and could be put in commission in ten days.

COMMERCIAL.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE COTTON TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31, 1860.

Below we present our annual table of the operations of the cot on trade of Great Britain for 1860, the magnitude of wh h far surpasses that of any, former year. Imports from all countries having reached the enormous sum of 3,367,000 bales, or an increase of 589,000 bales over 1859, which then stood as the most large import on record. Notwithstanding this most extraordinary supply, the stock at the c ose of the year is unprecedented to be much smaller than was anti pated a few months past, the entire supply in the British ports for consumption being only 2,956,000 bales, against 2,607,000 bales of the same period last year, which was but little above the average of the five preceding years but, looking at the greatly augmented consumptive demand, the actual stock must be regarded as our principal source of supply, especially when contrasted with the circumstances of the future supply. The consumption has proceeded upon a scale corresponding with the magnitude of the imports, the amount taken by the trade being 2,932,500 bales, against 2,607,000 bales in 1859, which then exceeded any figure previously attained. The average weekly consumption for the year under review was 56,010 bales, against 44,154 bales in 1850, and 41,820 in 1858. In consequence of the continued failing to take her ratio of the United States crop direct, she has been forced to rely largely upon this market, hence the exports from this country to the continental ports have been swelled to 870,000 bales, against 477,000 bales in 1859, and 748,000 in 1858. The stretch between the average weight of bales of cotton imported into Great Britain is an important addition, the excess in the average over last year being equal to the imports of 1860, to about 45,000 bales, while the increase in 1859 over 1858 amounted to no more than 10,000 bales.

At the close of last year we spoke with confidence of the future favorable prospects, but have to regret that we cannot see our way so clearly. Then we had in Europe enough money with an unusual abundance of breadstuff and provisions, at very low prices, and at which condition to a large consumption of cott n goods, we did under the circumstances, vote for them, and that the Republicans would thus be enabled to proclaim themselves the only Union men. This was the extent of the expectations of those who proposed these resolutions. It was not expected that they would be adopted. No one was more surprised than Senator Clark himself at their passage in the Senate, by the refusal of Southern Senators to vote, and the absence of two others who were expected to favor the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden. The recreant Southern Senators assigned as a reason for their conduct that the only value the Crittenden resolutions would have received from the support of them by the Republicans, but their real purpose was evidently a factious disposition to defer any compromise and to add to the excitement and agitation that la day after day and hour after hour, driving the sections further and further apart.

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ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 23.

The steamer North Briton, from Liverpool, on the 10th inst., via Londonderry on the 11th, arrived here this evening with two days later intelligence than per Arago.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech at Southampton, had referred to the position of affairs in America. He said there was too much reason to fear that the Union, which had confused so much to the prosperity of the nation, was in danger of disruption. He expressed a further hope that whether the Union was maintained or dissolved it would be accomplished by amicable means, so that the world might be spared the afflicting spectacle of hostile conflict between brothers.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 23.

The Convention organized. After a fervent prayer Ex-Governor Morton was elected President by a viva voce vote of 81 against 41. He was conducted to the Chair, and after the customary speech of thanks advised calmness and firmness in the deliberations.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of fifteen to report articles for the secession of Louisiana from the Federal Union. Several plans were offered.

The Commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama were invited to seats in the Convention.

The Chairman of the Convention named a committee of fifteen to report a secession ordinance to-morrow.

MADISON, WIS., Jan. 23.

Timothy O. Howe, the Republi.... caucus nominee, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature to-day.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Thirty cases of muskets, containing two dozen each and a considerable quantity of ball and powder, was seized by the police on board the steamer Monticello, when about leaving, this evening, for Savannah.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Jan. 22.

About 18 days ago Maj. Crittenden, with his command from Fort Union, came across a large band of Indians near Simon Springs, and a battle ensued. Fifty Indians were killed, among them their notorious Chief Santarh. They burned one hundred lodges and took all their provisions, ponies, &c. None of Maj. Crittenden's men were even wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

Secretary Dix to-day communicated to the House an important document in reply to Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It gives a detailed description of the different kinds of debt; 2d, The amount and details of the floating debt and unpaid balances with claim; 3d, The amount of acceptances and other acknowledgements of debts by the different departments of the government; 4th, the facts connected with the recent sales of Treasury notes; 5th, The amount required to pay the public dues accruing prior to the 1st of next July, and in this connection the estimated amount from dues, imports, the public lands, and miscellaneous sources up to that date. He estimates the amount necessary prior to the 1st of next July, in addition to the accruing revenue, at $20,000. He suggests measures to raise this money, and, among them, refers to the surplus revenue deposited in the States in 1836 as a specific fund, which might be pledged or recalled. This communication shows the precise condition of the Treasury at this time.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22.

The Senate to-day passed a bill to repeal the personal liberty law, 21 against 16. In the House the subject was warmly discussed and postponed till Thursday.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 22.

The Governor's Message was read. It says our enemies will find that throughout Louisiana we are one people, with one heart and one mind; that we are not to be cajoled into an abandonment of our rights. We are not to be subdued. All our hopes are at an end that disunion between the North and South will be headed off; all the propositions of moderate men have been contemptuously rejected. The cry north is for coercion. There is no longer doubt of the wisdom of that policy which demands that a conflict shall come and be settled now. The tone of the message is uncompromising.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.

The American flag ordered by the Legislature a few days ago was unfurled from the dome of the Capitol this afternoon. The entire military force, fire department, and an immense crowd of ladies and gentlemen were present, and as the stars and stripes were run up there were wild and patriotic hurras, from the assembled multitude.

Hon. Henry S. Lane, ex-Gov. Hamino d, Hon. T. A. Hendricks, and Gov. Morton, made patriotic Union-loving speeches. The speakers representing both of the great political parties severally claimed that Indiana was true to the Union and would stand by and protect the American flag, though every member of the present Legislature had pledged his life to every section of the Union.

Miss Caroline Richings was introduced to the audience and sang the "Star Spangled Banner" amidst the wildest enthusiasm and prolonged applause.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.

The following gentlemen comprise the committee to bear the Union petition from Boston to Washington: Hon. Edward Everett, Chairman, Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop, Ex-Chief Justice Shaw, Hon. Edwd. R. Tobey, Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, and Hon. Chas. Woodbury. The committee start to-morrow.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 22.

A number of resolutions were offered and adopted, including the following, appointing a committee of 16 to report on the power of the Convention to reduce the number of members of the Legislature. Another that Georgia will demand her share of the public property. Another pledging the State to pay the carriers for transporting the mails in future. Another instruc ing the committee to report an ordinance authorizing a council of safety.

Six delegates entered their protest against the ordinance of secession, but pledged their lives, fortunes, and honor in defence of Georgia against coercion and invasion.

An ordinance declaring all white persons in the State at the time of the adoption of the ordinance of secession citizens with ut regard to their place of nationality or the length of their residence in the State was referred.

A letter was presented from the postmaster of Savannah detailing the evils of a change in the present postal affairs.

An ordinance was adopted providing for the execution of sentences passed by the federal courts and the execution of processes issued by the same courts and to preserve the indictments.

An ordinance was offered and made the special order for to-morrow, continuing in force all the Federal laws in reference to the African slave trade. It will be unanimously adopted.

Hon. Wm G. Mason was appointed Commissioner to Louisiana.

Gen. Sanford was appointed Commissioner to Texas.

The proceedings to-day in the Convention were interesting. The galleries were open to visitors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

Suspicions have been excited in official circles relative to the manufacturing at Chicopee and elsewhere in Massachusetts of a battery of James' rifled cannon for South Carolina, and believed to be designed for the reduction of Fort Sumter. Secretary Holt has ordered to verify the facts and arrest the treasonable work.

Bills are being prep red by the Military and Naval Committees of the House and by the Committee of Ways and Means for substantially placing the country on a war footing. The President will be authorized to call for the enlistment of volunteers, and the regular army and navy steamers will be forthwith ordered to be constructed.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Jan. 22.

The call for a Convention is more doubtful on account of disagreement as to time. One party is for hasty and the other deliberate action. The Senate agreed on the latter plan. Many of the delegates, which date will likely kill it on the third reading. It was debated in the House today, but no action was taken—North Carolina will prove conservative to the last, though, by unforseen casualties, just as it had reposed from an exceptional to what may be considered its normal condition. She will, in the end, be driven, in a manner, to some process which occurred in 1784. Both parties agree with Utah price, which the currency could not be maintained; the tendency became constantly downward, and it was not until the 1st of April 1789 that specie established, in June and July, that the manufacturers could be induced to buy, or lay in stocks, with any degree of confidence. Before the end of the following months of the past year is soon told.

The Union of the States rests on the ground in the United States began to fail, the season for growing and gathering cotton was unusually favorable, the crop was abundant, and the result is represented to have been an aggregate product, especially in the Western country, in quantity and quality, fully equal to the enormous quantities of previous years. Under these cri cal circumstances the question of the future supply of cotton was regained, and we now close the year with a supply for all kinds of cotton, for the world's consumption, as nearly as possible identical with those of the previous twelvemonth.

We do not presume to offer any predictions as to the future course of prices. Our friends are well aware how little value we attach to the speculative activity exhibited in the early months of the year, and how much those depend upon the supplies of cotton in relation to the probable consumption of another. If we look at the existing stocks, the extent to which they are overhung with the failing off that is likely to occur in the next year's production of crops, upon which so much stress is laid, it will be seen that there are ample grounds for a sustained activity and animated.

The reduction in prices during the summer months, added to a temporary scarcity of substitutes, at once led to a considerable increase in the consumption, and the years remains as of the opposite effect produced by high prices, and the change against them to which holders have to contend with, under their acquisition to the investment of the market. The immediate prospects, therefore, are a demand simply from the usual sources of consumption, and any stimulous to the market must be looked for in the future beyond the coming season of the supply.

OXLEY & Co.

Total bales received into Great Britain.....3,367,000 2,926,000 2,443,000
Exp rted.....607,000 427,000 307,000
Stock at the close of each.....595,000 470,000 372,000
Ten for home consumption.....2,932,000 2,294,000 2,174,000
Av'ge weekly consumption.....56,010 44,115 41,820
Price of Mid. Orleans 31st December.....7½d 6¾d 7d
Do. do. do. 31st March.....6¾d 6¾d 7d
Do. do. do. 30th June.....6¾d 6¾d 7d
Do. do. do. 30th September.....7½d 6¾d 7d
December.....7½d 6¾d 7d
Total exportation.....870,000 477,000 748,000
Total cotp of the U. S.....4,676,00 2,931,000 3,114,000
Consumption of the U. S.....2,100,000 700,000 2,200,000
Average weight of bale of U. S.....458 lbs 473 lbs 413 lbs

The subjoined table exhibits the stocks of Cotton now on hand, and the imports, consumption, &c., from the year of its greatest flurry. Do not the stock did not exceed 625 bale. of all kinds.

	W'n Load.	W'n Steam'd.
For Home Trade	16	217
For Exportation	3	90
Total	59	241

The market was firm, and full prices were paid in all instances. Sales, 300 bales. Freights firm. The Philadelphia stripe possessing the recommendation of fine color, of which the two imports contain a much smaller proportion than was anticipated.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mr. Gad Davis, in this city, on the 22d instant, by Elder John C. Freeman, Mr. John Morrison, of Owen county, Ky., and Miss Mary Kirkbride, grand daughter of the late George Waller.

☞ No cards.

In this city, on the 22d inst., by Rev Stuart Robinson, CHARLES PELHAM, Es., of Alabama, to Miss M. LULIE JOHNSTON, daughter of Hon. G. W. Johnston.

KNOW THYSELF.

DR. J. R. McCANN is enabled to detect to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking the patient any questions. Some praises to do this, yet are careful to take some leading questions in order to obtain a clue to the disease. We do nothing of that kind, and have invariably given satisfaction. Consultations and examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by a new method of Medicated Inhalation and constitutional treatment. We offer you no worthless, sickly vegetable, which have proved a speedy and effectual cure in Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys, Proper, Strict Rules to Observe, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Spermatorrhœa, Female Irregularities, Diseases, &c., and, in short, all curable diseases. We are not a humbug concern, and will satisfy you that we are a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES.

Females troubled with Suppressions, Irregularities, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Ulceration of the Uterus, Tumors of any kind, Barrenness, all Urinary Diseases, Painful Menstruation, Sterility, Nervous Debility, &c., will be speedily cured without the use of poisonous drugs or injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling no difference what your trouble may be. I do not expect you to place the limits of Arizona who would allow themselves to be taken prisoners by Indians single handed, much less in a body capable of defeating their adversaries.

The Mesilla Times publishes a call for a convention of delegates from the people of Arizona to consider the propriety of forming a State Constitution, with the view of applying for admission into the proposed Southern Confederacy as a sovereign State.

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XXXVITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Monday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

House.—Mr. Lovejoy asked leave to present a memorial from certain Methodist clergymen of Illinois.

Mr. Florence presented memorials from Philadelphia signed by citizens of all parties, including some who voted for Mr. Lincoln, asking for an adjustment of the difficulties on the Crittenden plan.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by the Alabama delegation, withdrawing from further participation in the deliberations of the House, in consequence of the secession of that State.

Monday's Proceedings—continued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

Senate.—Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, reported the Indian appropriation bill, and asked to be excused from further service in that committee. He said it was evident that the party now in the majority in the Senate would soon be changed, and he thought it justice to himself and the Senate that he be excused. He was excused. [Mr. Hunter has been chairman of the Finance Committee for fifteen years.]

Mr. Bigler presented petitions asking the passage of the Crittenden compromise. Laid on the table.

Mr. Polk presented a petition from citizens of Missouri, the signatures occupying 15 quires of foolscap and wrapped in the American flag, inscribed with love to the North, South, East, and West, asking the passage of the Critt